

Protests over Pacific exile for bombers

From Richard Long, Wellington

Two French agents who blew up the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland are to spend three years on a French Pacific island instead of the next 10 years in a New Zealand jail.

The agreement between the two countries followed a ruling by the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar. It was reached despite promises from the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, that there would be no deal, and provoked anger and protests in New Zealand last night.

Mr Lange confirmed that Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart would be taken from prison this month to the atoll of Hao.

The Opposition Leader, Mr Jim Bolger, said the agreement was an about-face by Mr Lange; it was a fool of the Prime Minister, subjected New Zealand to international ridicule and undermined the judicial system.

The two agents were jailed last year for their part in the sabotage of the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour and the death of a crew member.

Yesterday Mr Lange said they would be surrendered to French authorities by July 25 for transport to Hao, north of the French nuclear testing site at Mururoa.

Under the ruling, the agents will not be jailed and will be able to mix with military personnel and immediate family and friends, but will not be able to mix with villagers on the atoll or other civilians.

Mr Lange agreed that the decision to deport the agents was "at variance" with his comments last year that they would not be released during the term of his Government.

But he rejected suggestions this could lead to a backlash against the Government, emphasizing that the agents would not be released to freedom.

In his other rulings, Señor Pérez de Cuellar ordered France to pay compensation of \$7 million (£4.5 million) to New Zealand and to make a formal, unqualified apology for the attack on the Rainbow Warrior.

New Zealand had sought at least \$9 million in compensation, but France said the amount should not be more than \$4 million.

France was also ordered not to oppose New Zealand

Vulnerable deal 10

butter exports to Britain in 1987 and 1988 at levels proposed by the European Community, and not to take any measures that might damage New Zealand's mutton, lamb and goat-meat exports.

Before arbitration began, France agreed to lift its ban on the import of New Zealand lamb brains. Earlier restrictions that hit New Zealand traders included the cancellation of orders from French New Caledonia.

Mr Lange indicated last night that the sanctions had forced his Government to accept arbitration. It did not

seek martyrdom, he said. It had the choice of "pig-headedly charging forward to compound the damage" or to resolve differences with France through arbitration.

He chose arbitration and described the result as "a fair and just solution."

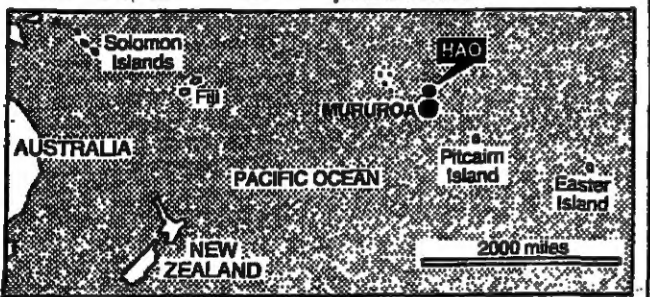
● PARIS: The French Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, announcing "the end of the Rainbow Warrior affair," said France undertook to abide by all the conditions of the ruling (Susan MacDonald writes).

He said all France would rejoice with him at the news of the transfer of the prisoners, and in paying tribute to the "exemplary dignity with which these two officers have accepted and submitted to their imprisonment."

He hoped that from now on Franco-New Zealand relations could develop with a serenity befitting two countries with so many common memories.

The former defence minister, M Charles Hernu, who resigned over the scandal, said he was happy the position of the two officers had been finally resolved.

If the New Zealand authorities consider the period the two officers will spend on Hao as a form of internment, the French are treating it in a slightly different light. Three years is the normal period for which military personnel are posted abroad.



Commander Bothwell: 'Dead letter drops to the Russians.'

Death sentence on grandmother in Malaysia

From M.G.G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

A grandmother aged 69 was sentenced to death for trafficking in 3lbs of opium as funeral ceremonies were held for the two Australians hanged in Kuala Lumpur's Fudu prison yesterday morning.

The Government also announced plans for whipping those convicted of minor drug offences. The reality of the drug problem is striking home in Malaysia and overseas, although doubts remain about how effective the death sentence is as a deterrent.

Malaysia's private television channel TV3 said in its news bulletins last night that the grandmother, a Malaysian, was condemned in the Penang High Court which had sentenced Kevin John Barlow and Brian Geoffrey Chambers to death in July last year.

Malaysia's Deputy Home Minister, Datuk Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said: "We are thinking of imposing a mandatory whipping for those found with less than five grammes of heroin. We hope it will act as a further deterrent."

He said that those caught with less than five grammes of heroin were usually addicts or first-time users. At present these offenders can be jailed for up to a year. "No further details were available."

A television crew that followed it later shot film showing the executions at 6.45am local time yesterday. A prison van drove out of the gates with the bodies to the mortuary.

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Freedom for double agent

By Michael McCarthy

A former US naval commander and ex-CIA man was cleared of a secrets charge in London yesterday when it was revealed that he had been acting independently as a double agent in dealings with the Russians.

The security service now accepts that in a situation straight out of Le Carré, Commander John Bothwell, pressurized by the Russians to supply them with information, conducted a one-man disinformation campaign worthy of the KGB itself and handed over material which was packaged to look authentic but was in fact quite valueless.

However, he fooled the Russians so well that when word of his doings reached Western counter-intelligence he was arrested as a spy.

Commander Bothwell, aged 59, who lives with his wife and family in Bath but is the owner of an Athens-based shipping company, was arrested at Heathrow airport on his way to Vienna on February 16 and held in custody till the end of March when he was released on bail.

He had been charged under section seven of the Official Secrets Act with making arrangements for the communication of information calculated to be useful to an enemy, but when his case came before Bow Street magistrates yesterday the Crown offered no evidence.

He was discharged and awarded costs out of public funds totalling £5,000. He said he was planning civil proceedings for wrongful arrest.

Mr Michael Bibby, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, told the court that the arrest of Commander Bothwell, who is understood to have numerous contacts with the Soviet bloc through his business, followed a tip "from



a very good source" that he was passing NATO military secrets to the Russians.

It is understood that the tip came from Mr Viktor Gadarov, ostensibly a Soviet trade delegate in Athens and in reality a colonel in the KGB, who defected to the United States two days before Commander Bothwell's arrest.

In court yesterday it emerged that Commander Bothwell had indeed been passing information to the Russians which was quite useless.

Mr Bibby said: "He admitted making dead letter drops to the Russians, but it is now conceded that any information he did pass was to dupe them."

Commander Bothwell was one of the youngest commanders in the US Navy and later a CIA agent in Greece. He left US Government service in 1971.

Mr Richard Lisack, for the commander, told the court: "Mr Bothwell never had any intention of harming the state. He was coming the Russians all the time. These charges have ruined his business, carefully built up over 13 years, and have affected his serious heart condition."

Commander Bothwell is the fourth recent case brought under the Official Secrets Act where the prosecution has failed to obtain a guilty verdict, after those of Cyprus RAF airman Paul Davies in 1984, and the former Civil Servant, Clive Ponting, and the seven British servicemen, also from Cyprus, in 1985.

Trip delayed but Howe vows to see Botha

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Sir Geoffrey Howe last night pledged to pursue with patience and determination his peace mission to South Africa after calling off this week's planned visit to Pretoria but announcing that he would leave today for visits to Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Last night he told the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee that it was wrong to be "unduly discouraged" by the initial reactions to the mission he was to undertake on behalf of the European Community.

Sir Geoffrey had earlier told the Commons of his decision, taken earlier yesterday in consultation with the Prime Minister, not to go to South Africa this week because President P. W. Botha was unavailable to see him.

The decision represents a big setback for the mission, but the Foreign Office is now considering alternative dates given by Pretoria for a visit next month.

Those dates are expected to be announced after Sir Geoffrey returns from this week's visits to Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Yesterday's development came after a weekend of frantic diplomatic activity as the Government tried hard to persuade Mr Botha, said to be on holiday, to change his mind. Mrs Thatcher is believed to have sent him a personal message.

Sir Geoffrey was offered the opportunity of seeing Mr R.F. (Pik) Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, this week but agreed with Mrs Thatcher that he should go only if he

could see the state president. After a visit today to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, Sir Geoffrey will fly to Lusaka where he will have talks with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. Later in the week he will fly to Harare where he will see Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister.

The British Government, embarrassed by the refusal of Mr Botha to see Sir Geoffrey, was yesterday determined to

Ban lifted

Johannesburg - All restrictions on Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of Mr Nelson Mandela, have been lifted (Michael Hornsby writes).

Some months ago the government dropped a legal case against Mrs Mandela for violation of a previous "banning" order.

Parliament 4
Bodies found 6

make the best of a bad job: its ministers were insisting that the peace mission was still very much on the rails while charitably attributing the Botha snub to South African domestic politics.

In the Commons Sir Geoffrey faced a sardonic attack from Mr Denis Healey, the shadow foreign secretary, who said the refusal of black leaders to see him and the "humiliating snub" from Mr Botha must have confirmed

Continued on page 16, col 8

Synod support for urgent sanctions

By Angella Johnson

The General Synod yesterday overwhelmingly committed the Church of England in favour of immediate economic sanctions against South Africa.

The Synod's decision was fully endorsed by the Church Commissioners, one of the largest institutions and investors in the City, with about £2 billion in assets.

The move also gained the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who said: "I believe the sharp economic measures or sanctions, whichever one prefers to call them, selected for maximum impact with all the economic insight and skill that can be mustered, offer the only hope there is, however slender, of doing what we can in this country to stop the present bloodshed and prevent it becoming far greater."

Dr Runcie read out a telegram from Bishop Desmond Tutu to the General Synod, which said: "We know that justice and goodness will prevail. There is nothing they can do against the Church of God, not even hell can prevail against it."

Dr Runcie said that each new wave of unrest and refusal to talk with Nelson Mandela or other ANC leaders increased the prospects of uncontrollable violence.

The motion, which was carried 394-21, urged the British Government "to deploy effective sanctions against South Africa". It also called on banks and financial institutions to increase the pressure on Pretoria by withdrawing some of their investments.

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Tomorrow

Doctors in limbo



The case of Wendy Savage has highlighted the plight of other consultants suspended by the authorities. Now they are fighting back...

Portfolio Gold

● The £4,000 daily prize in The Times Portfolio Gold competition was won outright yesterday by Mr James Renfrew of Port Glasgow.

● There is a further £4,000 to be won today. Portfolio list page 21; rules and how to play, information service, page 16.

Wall St drop

Shares on Wall Street were heading for huge losses yesterday with the Dow Jones industrial average down 48.51 points at mid-session. The record one-day fall was 45.75 on June 9.

Tripes results

Tripes examination results at Cambridge University are published today for the following subjects: Oriental Studies Parts 1 and 2, Economics Part 1, Modern and Medieval Languages, Parts 1 and 2.

Home News	2-5	Leaders	11
Overseas	6-7	Letters	4
Arts	15	Parliament	14
Births, deaths	14	Science	14
Marriages	14	Sport	28-30, 32
Business	17-21	Theatre, etc	31
Court	14	TV & Radio	16
Crosswords	8-16	Weather	31
Diary	10	Wills	16
Law Report	28		

Nakasone delivers crushing victory

From David Watts, Tokyo

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone has taken conservative rule in Japan to its zenith with a crushing general election victory for his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

The party has unassailable majorities in both Upper and Lower Houses of the Diet. Its presence in the Lower House is its biggest since it was formed in 1955.

It routed its main opposition, the Socialists, to take 300 seats in the House of Representatives, a gain of 50. At least four independent candidates will be joining the LDP in the new Parliament, and others are likely to follow, if only by voting with the party.

The triumph reinforces Mr Nakasone's prospects of seeking a third term as party leader. The secretary-general, Mr Shin Kanemaru, made it clear yesterday that party rules could be amended if members favoured such a change. But it is far from certain that long-standing jealousies can be overcome, especially when Mr Nakasone has effectively rubbed the noses of his rivals into the political dirt.

Mr Shintaro Abe, the Foreign Minister, who aspires to succeed Mr Nakasone as Prime Minister, was looking

decidedly dejected last night, his hopes having been dealt a heavy blow. The overwhelming support for Mr Nakasone in the country may induce him to throw his support behind the Prime Minister.

A long autumn of discreet bargaining over cups of hot sake in Tokyo's exclusive Ryotei restaurants is in prospect.

The other prospective candidate for the leadership, Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, has suffered a severe setback, along with the faction of a former Prime Minister, Mr Zenko Suzuki, to which he belongs.

Mr Miyazawa is suffering not merely because of the size of the Nakasone victory but also because he was among the last to agree to the idea of having double elections, a formula which has paid off for the party beyond its wildest dreams. The most optimistic forecasts had not expected the LDP to win more than 280 seats in the Lower House.

The Socialist Party had a disastrous election, losing 27 seats and reducing its presence in the house to 85, a new low. It lost its vice-chairman, its leader, Mr Masashi Ishibashi, last night hinted that he might resign to take responsibility for the debacle.

The Democratic Socialist Party also lost its secretary-general among the 12 seats that slipped away. Of the main opposition parties only the Communists maintained their strength in the Lower House.

Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the powerful former Prime Minister who is appealing against his conviction for accepting a bribe of 500 million yen for promoting the sale of American airlines, easily topped the poll in his Niigata constituency.

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Reaching to US, page 10

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Women priest debate could be suspended

The suspension of the battle for women priests in the Church of England is to be put to the General Synod today so that the Bishops may consider more aspects, including a formal split in the church (Clifford Longley writes).

The Synod is due to discuss today a startling report on handling dissent in the church if women priests are introduced, ranging from a parallel set of dioceses, two official churches, both disestablished, Sanctions debate, page 5

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Concern over another Briton in drugs case

By Patricia Clough

Concern is now focused on another Briton awaiting trial on drug charges in Malaysia. Mr Derrick Gregory, aged 36, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr Jeremy Hanley, Conservative MP for Richmond and Barnes, fears the publicity which will now surround Mr Gregory's case could damage his chances of sympathetic treatment.

"I am frightened that if Mr Gregory's case becomes a cause célèbre whatever discretionary treatment he could receive would be seen as a sign that the Government was being soft on drug-runners," he told The Times.

Mr Hanley said he believed

Mr Gregory had a strong case for clemency if the charge was upheld because a brain scan taken in Penang showed that he suffered a brain injury when he was a boy.

"I hope he will be given a fair trial and if he is not guilty, that's great. If he is guilty then he should be treated in a psychiatric hospital."

Mr Gregory has been awaiting trial for three years and eight months, ever since he was arrested at Penang airport and charged with possession of 576 grammes of heroin - more than three times the total amount said to have been found on Barlow and Chambers.

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Old emblem... and new.

to have ruled him out of the running for the top job because he had opposed a takeover of BL by Ford.

Mr Day, speaking at the BL annual meeting - at which the company name was formally changed to Rover Group despite objections from the small

band of individual shareholders - said the departure of Mr Horrocks was "absolutely amicable between him and me," and he rejected any suggestion that the Government had been involved.

He had offered Mr Horrocks another position but this had been declined. Mr Horrocks's severance terms have not been disclosed.

His resignation comes a month after that of Mr David Andrews, the trucks chief executive who masterminded the ill-fated attempt at a management buyout of Land Rover.

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The departures leave Mr Day as the only executive on the Rover board, the remaining directors being non-executive.

But he said yesterday that he hoped to run the group as a two-tiered operation and he was confident that the three businesses, Land Rover, Unipart and Leyland Trucks, were run by competent, professional managers.

Mr Day said he hoped the deteriorating financial position would be eased by the launch of the new Rover 800 range.

Profit gloom, page 17

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Drift of tax inspectors to higher-paid jobs angers Inland Revenue

By Lawrence Lever

The Inland Revenue has clashed with the legal and accountancy professions over the number of tax inspectors who are being lured away from their jobs by large pay offers from the professions.

The number of fully-trained tax inspectors who have resigned has leapt almost four-fold from 34 to 130 in the past three years, representing an increase from 1.3 per cent of the total inspectorate to 5 per cent.

Figures for non-trained staff leaving also show a big increase in the same period with 85 personnel leaving last year, against 18 three years earlier. Inland Revenue sources say that the low levels of pay available to the inspectorate mean that the Revenue is struggling to maintain its yearly intake of 100 graduate trainees.

The present figures also show that the Revenue is losing experienced inspectors at a greater rate than that at which it can take on new recruits, who, in any event, are untrained.

The Inland Revenue's response to the defections is to cut back severely on answer-

ing inquiries from accountants and solicitors at its technical division.

Mr Barry Pollard, Director-General of the Inland Revenue, has written to several professional bodies, including the Law Society and the Institute of Chartered Accountants, informing them that lines of contact between their members and the senior tax inspectors who work at the Inland Revenue's Technical Division are no longer open.

In his letter to the Law Society, Mr Pollard says that the decision has been taken "against a background of continuing losses of experienced inspectors from the department".

The new policy adopted by the Inland Revenue will be a severe blow to the professions who have grown accustomed to being able to get the views of the technical division staff on specific arrangements that they were considering implementing for their clients. The low levels of pay inside the tax inspectorate have made inspectors particularly vulnerable to the temptations of the private sector. The starting level for a trainee inspector is

a basic £7,324, while the average pay for trained tax inspectors is about £15,000. Even at the most senior level, the maximum remuneration is about £30,000, plus an inflation-proof pension.

One Inland Revenue inspector earning around £25,000 was recently approached by a firm of recruitment consultants, who offered him £45,000 plus a car and a number of fringe benefits.

For the most senior inspectors, the private sector, particularly the accountancy firms, are willing to pay starting salaries of between £50,000 and £60,000, plus the normal perquisites.

An internal Revenue report into the defections has recently been completed, although there has been no indication of when it will be published. The professions are angry about the Revenue's new stance. In a letter to Mr Pollard, published in last week's *Law Society Gazette*, the solicitors' trade magazine, Mr Cornwell-Kelly, of the Law Society, expresses the "serious concern" felt by the society's Revenue Law Committee.



Lord Gifford, with the report of the committee he chaired into last year's Tottenham riots.

Riot inquiry blames police

A fundamental breakdown in the relationship between the police and the local community was a root cause of last year's Tottenham riot in north London, according to the findings of an independent inquiry set up by Haringey Council.

The Metropolitan Police, who refused to give evidence to the inquiry into the disturbances on the Broadwater Farm Estate in Tottenham last October, in which a police constable was killed, are heavily criticized and accused of "oppressive and racist policing". The report was published yesterday.

Haringey Council set up the Broadwater Farm inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Gifford, QC, a Labour peer, after the Home Secretary rejected its call for a public inquiry.

The inquiry is also critical of Haringey Council for allowing the Broadwater Farm estate to degenerate into a state of disrepair and for its education policies towards black

children in local schools.

The inquiry's recommendations are: co-operative policing, based on mutual respect and equality, to be drawn up by community leaders and police; a police training unit for race issues and community awareness to be set up in Tottenham; a jobs creation plan to boost the economy of the estate; more government grants for Haringey, in line with other deprived boroughs.

Other recommendations are: a council contracts compliance policy to ensure that firms with local authority tenders adopt equal opportunity practices; new housing and education policies to be adopted by the council to combat racism; ethnic records to be kept by the council on schools, housing and employment; more black teachers in local schools and the introduction of multicultural lessons; more consultation between the community, the police and government departments on decisions affecting the estate; police complaints to be dealt

with in a realistic manner to gain public trust; magistrates to use their legal powers to stamp out legal abuses such as people being refused access to a solicitor and an elected authority to run the police.

Lord Gifford said yesterday: "We say essentially that the tragedy of October 6 last year arose because of the terrible state of the relationship between the police and the community."

"People had experienced real and bitter examples of oppressive and racist policing. That had been a desire shown by senior police leaders to grapple with the issues."

Some police officers tried some talked with the youth association and other organizations on the estate, but their conversations never got further than a kind of press relations exercise because there was no support at the top level or from home beat officers, who were told it was not their job to meet community leaders."

Steel alert on Labour strategy

By Sheila Gann

Political Staff

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, yesterday attacked the Labour Party's new "social ownership" strategy as merely a repackaging of its old policies.

The strategy will allow a Labour Government to regain control of privatized industries without having to buy back all the shares.

"What it means is no change in the substance and constitution of the Labour Party," Mr Steel said. "What they are changing is the packaging and labelling."

He was speaking during the second of his three planned visits to Newcastle-under-Lyme to back up the Alliance candidate, Mr Alan Thomas, a lecturer and campaigner for Nuclear Disarmament supporter.

With Labour's Mrs Lila Golding supremely confident of increasing her husband's general election majority of 2,804 next week, the fight for second place has taken on an added sharpness.

The Liberals, needed by Conservative allies about the Alliance split on defence policy, produced their own list of 40 "splits" in the Conservative ranks over the past 15 months.

General Election: J. Gillingham (Lib) 11,218; S. Gillingham (Lab) 10,146; A. Thomas (Lib/ND) 10,016; Labour 9,284.

Liberal arts plan to replace grants

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

The Liberal Party has proposed a £1 billion scheme under which annual grants to the arts would be replaced by endowment trusts, to eliminate political pressures and "dubious deals" between the subsidized and the commercial theatre.

Mr Bill Pearson, a member of the party's arts panel, said yesterday that a controversy surrounding Sir Peter Hall and Mr Trevor Nunn had highlighted the dangers of the commercial sector reaping the benefits of subsidized productions.

"Annual subsidies encourage arts organizations to budget every year for containable deficits. This means that when they are hived off into commercial companies."

"This is one of the great dangers that has recently surfaced with the Hall-Nunn debate...it's not just a problem with Hall and Nunn, it's a problem right the way round the system," he said.

Sir Peter and Mr Nunn, the heads of the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company respectively, have rejected allegations by *The Sunday Times* that they have amassed personal fortunes from the transfer of productions from their institutions to the commercial theatre.

Mr John Elsom, chairman of the Liberal arts panel, said one aim of their proposal was

"to stop the taxpayer paying the costs of a new production, while your commercial impresario reaps the profits."

Under the present system, arts enterprises are discouraged from making profits for fear that they would limit later grants.

The idea was to establish capital funds of sufficient size to yield an interest which would replace all, or a substantial part of, present annual grants.

An enterprise would then become largely self-sufficient and able to plan much further ahead, with a view to profitable activity that would be channelled back into new productions.

The panel conceded that the establishment of capital funds that would need to be 12 to 15 times the size of present subsidies might appear "an impossible dream" to most arts enterprises.

Mr Elsom estimated that total funding for subsidized organizations over a seven-year transitional period would be about £1 billion, but that would be recouped eventually by closing the "bottomless pit" into which grants were poured every year.

The Arts Council, which the Liberal Party wants replaced by a new National Arts Development Board, is conducting an inquiry into all aspects of funding.

Mother who killed three sons is jailed

A mother who killed her three children by smothering them with a pillow was jailed for two years yesterday at the High Court sitting in Glasgow.

Mrs Catherine Maxwell, aged 24, of Nisshill, Glasgow, was originally charged with murdering her sons, David, aged 7, Michael, 4, and Ryan, 10 weeks, but pleaded guilty to a reduced charge of culpable homicide.

The court was told that Mrs Maxwell had been suffering from post-natal depression in the weeks after Ryan's birth. On the night of March 18, the man with whom she was living, James, kissed the children good night before leaving for the pub with a friend.

Advocate Depute Mr William Nimmo Smith, QC, for the prosecution, said: "It seems that not very long after the two men had left she smothered all three children by placing pillows over their faces. At about that time she seems to have written a note."

The note said: "I am sorry Chum [her pet name for her husband], I can't take life any more. Please try to forgive me. I love you very much. I do really. Tell mum I love her, too. I can't leave the kids. Now nobody will ever hurt them. They didn't suffer. Bury them with me."

The note was told that Mrs Maxwell then took a razor-blade and slashed her wrists. She lay down on the bed where the two elder children lay dead, with the baby in a pram by her side.

Mr Nimmo Smith, QC, said that when she woke up it seems that she abandoned any idea of killing herself and rushed to neighbours telling them she had killed her children.

Dr Alexander Cooper, a consultant psychiatrist of Leverdale hospital, said there was no past history of mental illness.

But after leaving hospital after Ryan's birth, Mrs Maxwell was depressed, burst into tears for no obvious reason, cried and did not want to get out of bed. She was unwilling to let her sister handle the baby and when her mother visited her she found her daughter had not washed for several days, changed her clothes or done any housework.

Mrs Maxwell refused to let her mother make an appointment with her doctor.

Dr Cooper said she was suffering from post-natal depression, and at the time of the killings was in a "pre-menstrual phase".

Mr Alistair Cameron, QC, defending, urged that Mrs Maxwell be treated in hospital.

But the judge, Lord Robertson, said the court must impose a sentence "which will mark the grave view, which has to be taken of this crime".

He jailed Mrs Maxwell for two years, backdated to March 20, and directed that all the medical reports be sent to the prison authorities.

Control of Whitehall attacked

By George Hill

The Prime Minister should give up control of the Civil Service to a politically neutral commission appointed by the Speaker, Mr William Rodgers, vice-president of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday.

"Morale in the service is as low as it has ever been because it is getting the worst of all possible worlds."

The head of the Civil Service should be the most senior official in Whitehall and have no other duties. Day to day management of the service should not be the task of the Cabinet Secretary, responsible to the Prime Minister, nor of the Permanent Secretary of the Treasury.

The Prime Minister should give up the role and formal title of "Minister for the Civil Service" and the service should have its political neutrality put beyond doubt by being put under the control of a Civil Service commission appointed by the Speaker on the advice of a Commons select committee or of Privy Counsellors.

"A civil service was also 'a cloistered community' which needed closer links with industry and the political world, Mr Rodgers told the Social Democratic Party Association in London.

Secondment for not less than five years into industry and elsewhere should become the rule.

Walk-out halts prison ballot

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A ballot of prison officers about ending a long running manning dispute has been suspended because of the staffing disagreement at Risley Remand Centre.

The 19,500 members of the Prison Officers Association had started voting last week and the count was due this week. Initial indications were that there was a majority in favour of ending the dispute.

Talks were held yesterday at the Prison Department between top officials and association leaders to try to settle the Risley dispute, otherwise action could spread.

On Friday, 50 prison officers walked out in protest over staffing levels at Risley and a work-to-rule continued throughout the weekend.

The Prison Department said that the local branch of the association refused to cooperate with a manpower team which arrived yesterday to assess the association's claim that two officers were needed to man the four cells at the centre of the dispute.

The association argued that the dispute had gone to national levels but the Prison Department is anxious that every local dispute should not be decided nationally.

When used for top security prisoners there were two officers patrolling the cell block and the doors were locked. The management argues that when the cells are used for overspill extra staff are not needed.

The Prison Department was playing down a report of a cell fire at Risley over the weekend as not uncommon. But it does show the volatility of some prisoners.

Practise ban to continue

A doctor who ate a meal while using a laser beam to remove a tattoo from a patient was yesterday told he cannot return to practise medicine.

Dr Robert Frempong, aged 43, of Forest Gate, east London, was struck off the medical register two years ago after being found guilty of serious professional misconduct.

Inquiry likely on Civil Service union election

By Mark Dowd

The national executive of the Civil and Public Services Association meets today to decide what action to take after the election of Mr John Macreadie, a Militant supporter, as general secretary.

Executive committee members expect to be "under siege" at the union's head office in Clapham, south London, if hundreds of Mr Macreadie's supporters come to support him.

Mr Macreadie last week beat his right-wing challenger, Mr John Ellis, with a majority of 121 out of more than 60,000 votes cast. This led to charges of ballot rigging and other irregularities.

Right-wingers on the executive have received legal advice for their strategy at the meeting. But a senior spokesman said he would not give details because this would prejudice members before the meeting.

Under the union's complaints procedure, the president, Mrs Marion Chambers, will give details of objections received from members.

An inquiry will last 28 days with a report to be issued to the returning officers, the union's accountants, Hard Dowdy and Co. They will decide if there are grounds for a new ballot.

A decision would have to be taken on whether a full re-run or partial ballot in those branches affected by irregularities would be necessary.

With a right-wing dominated executive committee, an inquiry is expected but there is confusion about who will be nominated as the independent arbitrator.

Sources say that Mr Alistair Graham, the outgoing general secretary, is now out of the running, while Mr Macreadie and the defeated candidate, Mr John Ellis are interested parties.

Mr Macreadie yesterday said that Mrs Chambers would also be an unacceptable choice to the left because she had made "scurrilous remarks" about his election and obviously failed the "test of neutrality".

"If the right wing in this union attempt to overturn the result by declaring it null and void because their candidate was defeated then I will take action against them," he said.

"If they want to attack the rules and democracy of this union I would go to the courts to defend them."

He said a new style of leadership was needed to respond to the new mood in the union.

He said he did not expect a re-run of the election to be the outcome of any inquiry, but if that did happen, he would strive to achieve "left unity", by seeking to dissuade the Broad Left '84 candidate, Mr Geoff Hewtas, from standing.

Mr Hewtas polled more than 14,000 votes in the election and is understood to be reluctant to withdraw if there was another poll.

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IN THE TIMES THURSDAY

Asbestos detection advance

The family of a dockworker who died from asbestos poisoning is hoping to win compensation in the High Court because of advances in medical technology.

Mr Arthur Swallow, aged 70, of East Ham, east London, died from lung cancer in August 1984 as a result of the disease he contracted during 43 years in the docks.

His inquest at St Pancras, central London, yesterday failed to prove death by industrial disease. Dr Douglas Chambers, the coroner, recorded an open verdict because he said he could not be swayed "by the balance of probabilities".

But Dr Robin Rudd, consultant physician at the London Chest Hospital, said that the verdict would be enough to win a High Court case.

"Without the new facility of electro-microscopy this verdict would have been death by natural causes. The result will be enough to win in the High Court because the probabilities are taken into account there," he said.

Correction

The length of Southend pier is 7,080ft, not 2,158ft as reported on July 2.

Cyanide fear as man dies in road accident

Mr John Hedges, aged 27, a farmer's son, is believed to have died from cyanide poisoning after being showered with a pesticide powder when his Land Rover crashed and overturned into a ditch near Banbury, Oxfordshire.

Rescuers who tried to pull the man out of the overturned

cab panicked when they realized they were also being covered with the powder.

They noticed a warning on a broken chemical container and the road was sealed off.

Several people, including police officers, firemen and ambulance men were taken to hospital in Banbury.

Sinclair seeks £5m for wafer chip company

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair, whose financially ailing computer business was bought by Amstrad for £5 million, is attempting to raise £6 million to finance a new microchip company, Anamatic.

The money, which Sir Clive hopes to raise by September before seeking funds in the United States, will be in exchange for about 30 per cent of the company.

Employees and Sinclair Research, Sir Clive's holding company, will control the remaining equity. The Sinclair Research share is expected to be less than 50 per cent.

The company will seek to make new types of computer memories. The technique, wafer scale integration, allows many more microchips to be compressed onto one unit.

The market in the USA and Europe for this product is worth more than \$300 million. Sir Clive would not be drawn on what share the company would attempt to capture, but if the finance can be found the first product will be available early next year.

The company has invested about £3 million in the technology. Sinclair Research about £2 million and Barclays Bank most of the remainder.

Sir Clive ideally seeks semiconductor manufacturers and users as investors, apart from City finance, because the microchips would need to be made in an existing manufacturing plant. The finance sought by Sinclair would not be sufficient to build a new one.

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Women dons fear jobs lost in 'Oxbridge' switch to coeducation

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Women dons are worried that they are losing out in the job stakes at Oxford and Cambridge because of the increasing move to coeducation, with former men's colleges continuing to hire male lecturers while former women's colleges are recruiting men in substantial numbers.

Figures collected by the universities for submission to the European Commission in Brussels show that there has been virtually no change in the number of women dons in Oxford over the past 20 years, now approximately 12 per cent of the total, the same figure as in 1966.

In Cambridge the total number of women fellows has risen marginally — less than 1 percentage point — from 12.9 per cent in 1980-81 to 13.6 per cent in 1985.

The figures are worrying because they contrast with the increasing numbers of women studying at Oxford and Cambridge.

Women undergraduates at Oxford have risen from just over 2,000 in 1970 to 4,630 in 1985, about 40 per cent of the student population. At Cambridge the proportion of wom-

en undergraduates has risen from 11 per cent in 1968 to 25 per cent in 1984, and the postgraduate numbers from 14 per cent to 28 per cent.

Yet the proportion of male fellows appointed to former women's colleges at Oxford is about 44 per cent, compared with only 4 per cent of women fellows at the former male colleges.

The statistics have been collected to try to head off a move by the EEC to take legal action against Britain for allowing a small number of single-sex Oxford and Cambridge colleges to continue to recruit members of their own sex.

The colleges are Lucy Cavendish and Newnham, in Cambridge, and St Hilda's and Somerville, at Oxford, all of which hire women fellows only, and Magdalene College, Cambridge, which continues to recruit men only.

The feeling is that, if the four remaining women's colleges are forced to go coeducational, women's job prospects will get even worse. The hope is that the EEC Commission will drop its threat of legal action.

● Girls are better than boys at

making scientific observations, but are consistently worse than boys in dealing with physics concepts, according to a report published yesterday by the Government's Assessment of Performance Unit.

The report, which draws on five years of annual surveys of pupils aged 11, 13 and 15, shows that girls are as good as boys at applying biology and chemistry concepts at the age of 11 and 13. It is in physics that they fall down.

The relatively poor understanding of physics concepts among girls is apparent at age 11, 13 and 15, and the gap in performance persists even among the clever boys and girls.

This reflects differences in the kind of hobbies preferred by boys and girls, the report suggests, with girls favouring "homemaking" activities such as sewing and cooking and boys "tinkering" activities such as dismantling mechanical objects.

"These early differences in the scientific experiences and interests of boys and girls are carried through to their hobbies and activities as teenagers."

Random breath tests plea

Random breath tests would reduce the number of road deaths by up to 30 per cent and save more than £700 million in medical and legal costs each year, the Campaign Against Drunk Driving (CADD) claimed yesterday.

The association, which represents more than 350 parents and relatives of victims of drunken drivers, will recommend random breath tests throughout Britain and compulsory breath tests on all drivers involved in drink-driving accidents, at a meeting today with the Road Traffic Law Review in London.

The association will also urge that a new charge, causing death by careless driving, should be introduced to close the net on drunken drivers.

Mr John Knight, who co-founded CADD last year after his son, Colin, aged 29, a computer expert, died in a road accident caused by a drunken driver three years ago, criticized the courts yesterday for imposing only the minimum prison sentences, fines and driving bans on most drivers charged with causing death by reckless driving and careless driving.

"The existing legislation is there, including life-long bans on driving, but too few courts are prepared to impose the maximum penalties," Mr Knight said in Cambridge.

● British teenagers are drinking more and smoking less than previous generations, according to a survey of 15,000 16-year-olds in England, Scotland and Wales.

Professor Neville Butler, director of Youthscan, which is carrying out a national study of all young people born between April 11 and 15, 1970, told a London conference that during the last decade the number of smokers in this age group had decreased from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

But the number of teenaged drinkers appears to have doubled, from 40 per cent to 80 per cent.

Youthscan will also investigate the British teenage suicide rate, which is one of the highest in Europe, particularly among girls.

Age limit for jury service may be 70

By Philip Webster
Chief Political Correspondent

The Government is planning to return to the older generation the right to sit on juries. Under legislation expected in the next session of Parliament the upper age limit for jury service is expected to be raised from 65 to 70, although people in that age group will have the right to refuse if they wish.

The plan is backed by ministers, who accept the validity of growing complaints about the quality of some juries, and the need for more people of seniority and professional experience to sit on them. Criticism about too many youthful juries resulting in too many acquittals is felt by some ministers to have force.

It also fits with the belief of ministers, including Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that retired people should be given every

opportunity to play an active part in the community.

Under the change, expected in the Criminal Justice Bill already promised for early in the new session, some two and a half million more people will be made eligible for jury service.

The age limit was reduced from 70 to 65 in 1972, but the Government believes that giving people the right voluntarily to serve, if called, until they are 70, would reflect the fact that people generally are living longer and are healthier at the time of retirement.

Previous studies have rejected change, citing the hardship that jury service may impose in terms of travel, long periods of concentration and the greater likelihood of impaired eyesight and hearing among the elderly.

But ministers now believe that, provided people have the right to be excused if they wish, the jury system could only benefit.

RSPCA given pledge on foxhunting leaflet

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has won a High Court battle over a pro-foxhunting leaflet issued by the British Field Sports Society.

The BFSS promised at a private hearing before Mr Justice Walton yesterday not to use the RSPCA logo on the leaflet. Foxhunting: why the RSPCA is wrong.

The BFSS also agreed to destroy all leaflets already printed and pay all the

RSPCA's legal costs after they were sued for infringement of copyright and passing off.

The court undertaking was given by Lord Magdalen, president of the BFSS, Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, deputy president, and Sir Stephen Hastings, the chairman.

Mrs Joan Selhouse, chairman of the RSPCA, said after the hearing: "This leaflet was in our view highly misleading, so we are delighted the BFSS has recanted."

Police authority wants faster Stalker inquiry

By Peter Davenport

Leaders of the Greater Manchester police authority are to meet Mr Giles Shaw, a Home Office minister, on Thursday to demand the speeding up of the inquiry into the suspension of their Deputy Chief Constable, Mr John Stalker.

They want assurances that the disciplinary inquiry into allegations that Mr Stalker may have kept "unwise associations with criminals", in its sixth week, be brought to a

conclusion as soon as possible.

They want the officer in charge, Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, to be removed from the inquiry into an alleged shoot-to-kill policy by the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

The meeting will be attended by the authority's Labour chairman, Mr Norman Briggs; his deputy, Mr David Moffatt; Tory group leader, Mr John Hanscomb; and the clerk, Mr Roger Rees.

Security is the strongest point in favour of Birmingham's bid to host the 1992 Olympic Games, Señor Juan Samaranch, president of the Olympic Committee, said yesterday during a visit to the city.

Señor Samaranch, who comes from Barcelona which is tipped as the top contender for the games, said: "I shall not be voting, nor can I influence the vote. There are 90 members of the Olympic Committee and they are all independent."

"They know very well what is needed for the Games."

He was in Birmingham to visit the Olympic facilities and to launch a new BBC Olympic English language course.

After touring the National Exhibition Centre site where the Games would be staged, Señor Samaranch said: "There are no weaknesses in Birmingham's bid. I am more impressed than I was before."

He said that Birmingham would also be able to stage a proposed art Olympics in its new conference centre.



"So I asked myself why shouldn't there be a woman in No 10" ... PC Nuttall's view of Mrs Thatcher and her fellow parliamentarians (from left): Michael Heseltine, Francis Pym, Julian Critchley, Sir Ian Gilmour, Ted Heath, Tam Dalyell, Peter Bruinvels, Michael Foot, Dr David Owen, David Steel, Neil Kinnock, Denis Healey and Mrs Edwina Currie, with portraits of Lord Carrington and Mr Leon Brittan behind.

'Modern Spy' star of House hanging

As paintings and drawings by Members of Parliament and Peers were being hung for today's opening of the annual House of Commons art exhibition, the show's undisputed "star" stood duty in the Lower Gallery in his favourite role of an observer.

The only non-member of both Houses permitted to exhibit in the show, Police Constable Ian Nuttall has earned wide acclaim for his satirical studies of political life at Westminster.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who opened last year's show, praised his work and referred to him as the "modern Spy".

A series of three cartoons, painted in water-colours, which feature Mrs Thatcher and politicians from both Houses, take pride of place in this year's exhibition in the Upper Waiting Hall.

Mr David Crouch, Conservative MP for Canterbury, and a keen water-colourist, described PC Nuttall's cartoons as "outstanding".

"They improve every year and the advisory committee on arts plans to buy at least two of the cartoons to hang in the House," he said.

Camera shy and reluctant to talk much about his other career as an artist, PC Nuttall said that he didn't mind being called a "modern Spy".

"I started out with portraits and then ventured into caricatures. If you work in the House you see many characters. This is a wonderful vantage point."

However, the public will not be able to view a fourth cartoon submitted by PC Nuttall, which features some members of the royal family.

Mr Crouch, the show's organizer, said that it would not be exhibited "because the House does not make comments about the royal family".

PC Nuttall said that he was surprised it had been withdrawn and that he wouldn't call it controversial. He not only includes MPs and former political personalities in his work.

About 22 MPs and Peers will be exhibiting more than 50 paintings, drawings and tapestries in the annual show, which has been running for more than 20 years.

Mr Crouch, who always takes a sketch book and a paintbox on his overseas trips, has submitted four water-



PC Nuttall, praised by the Prime Minister for his satirical look at political life at Westminster.

colours, including a view of the Kremlin in Moscow from the British Embassy.

Lord Thorpecroft, an accomplished painter and member of the Royal Society of

British Artists, has contributed a still life and a Venetian scene.

Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, will open the exhibition today.

Blaze was 'fraud for insurance'

Rowland Gorst, a managing director, set fire to his factory in a £98,000 insurance fraud. Chester Crown Court was told. But first he made sure his own Ferrari was moved out of harm's way.

Mr Anthony Evans QC, for the prosecution, alleged.

Mr Gorst, aged 41, of Huntingdon, Chester, denies arson at an industrial estate in Sandycroft, Clwyd, on November 10, 1984.

He also denies arson to machinery, plant and stock belonging to his company, Glassguard Products Limited.

He pleads not guilty to attempting to dishonestly obtain £98,000 from the General Accident Insurance Company.

The case continues today.

Dealers in £1m 'heroin misery' sent to prison

Two heroin dealers who were trapped by undercover policemen as they prepared to put "£1 million worth of misery" on to Britain's streets, were given jail sentences at the Central Criminal Court.

Judge Rant told Shearman and Sterling that the two, Punjabi, aged 50, a naturalized Briton, and Makwana, aged 40, an Indian national, were guilty of the crime.

"Trading in heroin is about the worst crime short of murder in the criminal calendar."

"The reason why it is such a contemptible and filthy activity is because, perhaps almost uniquely so far as crime is concerned, there is bound to be harm of a serious nature caused to others as a result."

"I propose to sentence both of you in terms of the quantity

you were dealing with. The quantity of the drug indicates the quantity of human misery which would result if it had gone on to the streets."

He jailed Punjabi, of Smallberry Avenue, Isleworth, west London, for 13 years, and Makwana, of Alkington Court, Sussex Gardens, Bayswater, west London, for nine years. Both were convicted by a jury of possessing more than £1 million worth of heroin on October 28, 1984.

The judge recommended Makwana for deportation.

He said that Parliament had recently underlined its serious view of heroin trafficking by raising, from 14 years to life, the maximum sentence. But he was bound by the maximum sentence — 14 years — which applied at the time.

BR may offer new cheap fare

British Rail passengers in London and the South-east may get another cheap day's train travel in the autumn after the outstanding success of last month's "network day".

Mr Chris Green, director of BR's services in the region said yesterday (Michael Bailey, Transport Editor, writes).

Some 200,000 people paid £3 for a day's unlimited travel when the network was thrown open on June 21.

The autumn Network Day might be linked to the launch of a new Network Railcard, offering reduced fare travel throughout the sector on a regular basis.

Television producer changing channels

Mr Roger Bolton, the former *Panorama* and *Nation* editor, is to leave the BBC to join Thames Television.

Mr Bolton, aged 40, was in charge of the BBC's Manchester production centre which was scrapped in a regional shake-up.

He will join Thames next month as editor of *This Week*, which returns to replace the current affairs programme, *71' Eye*, in September.

Mr Bolton was editor of *Panorama* for two years from 1979 before going to *Nation* as editor, where he stayed for two years before moving to the Manchester centre.

Raid on home of actress

Police are hunting two or three armed robbers who bound and gagged the actress Honor Blackman in a raid on her home at Barnes, south London.

Miss Blackman was asleep when the attack took place last Tuesday. The raiders took jewellery and other personal items valued at several thousand pounds.

Fifth member of family dies

Nigel Williams, aged three, who was burned in a blaze which killed his father, two sisters and a baby brother at their home in Weycombe Drive, Banbury, Oxfordshire, died in hospital yesterday.

His mother, Mrs Jayne Williams, aged 24, who fought to save her children, was expected to leave hospital today.

Dynasty star's 'rash move'

The actress Pamela Bellwood, who plays Claudia in *Dynasty*, refused to be interviewed by TV-am presenter Nick Owen yesterday after being told that he was suffering from suspected German measles.

Miss Bellwood, who was concerned about passing on the infection to her young son, was interviewed by co-presenter Anne Diamond in another studio.

Man in fight at base dies

A murder inquiry has set up after the death of a man following a fight during an annual "friendship fete" at a United States Air Force base, RAF Chicksands, near Bedford, Bedfordshire, on Sunday.

Benjamin Gordon, aged 23, of Hart Lane, Luton, received head injuries and later died in hospital at Bedford.

Pier scheme

Shanklin Pier on the Isle of Wight is to be restored to its former Victorian splendour. Leading Leisure, the new owners, says it plans to create a big leisure complex on the pier after restoring the structure.

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German on spy charge 'won £1½m contracts'

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

An East German accused of espionage was a hard-working and talented kitchen designer who negotiated more than £500,000 of contracts in a few months, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Reinhard Schulze, aged 33, and his wife Sonja, aged 36, of Cranford, west London, have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Official Secrets Act.

Yesterday Mr Russell Smith, director of a Bedfordshire company, told the court that he employed Mr Schulze in the spring of 1985 and found he was a very hard worker. He said that he

formed "a very high impression of his work. It was superb".

Mr Smith said that in the five months Mr Schulze worked for him, on a fee and percentage basis designing and selling kitchens, he brought in work worth £567,000. In a full year Mr Schulze's earnings could have been between £24,000 and £50,000.

Mr Pervaz Hussain, a shop-owner and friend of the Schulzes said he had dined with the couple. He told the court "it was a normal home".

The case continues today.

Doctor to stay suspended

A hospital consultant jailed for selling blood illegally to a company was told yesterday he would not be able to practise until at least February next year.

Dr Mark Patterson of Christ Church Hill, Hampstead, London, had applied to the General Medical Council to be reinstated to the register.

Prisoner sues over injection

Keith Mulcahy, a prisoner whose allegations of being illegally injected with a sedative were upheld, is to sue the Home Office.

Mr David Gray, his Newcastle-based solicitor, is taking action following the incident at Frankland jail, Durham, at Frankland jail, Durham, where Mulcahy, aged 23, is serving a five-year sentence

Olympic campaign praised

Security is the strongest point in favour of Birmingham's bid to host the 1992 Olympic Games, Señor Juan Samaranch, president of the Olympic Committee, said yesterday during a visit to the city.

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He said that Birmingham would also be able to stage a proposed art Olympics in its new conference centre.

Japanese challenger to Porsche on sale

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A Toyota sports coupe designed to beat the Porsche goes on sale in British showrooms today. The 138mph Supra is the fastest production car yet from Japan's largest motor manufacturer.

It is not only faster but more lavishly equipped than the big selling Porsche 924S. At £15,299, it costs £3,000 more than the previous Supra but is still about £200 cheaper than the Porsche.

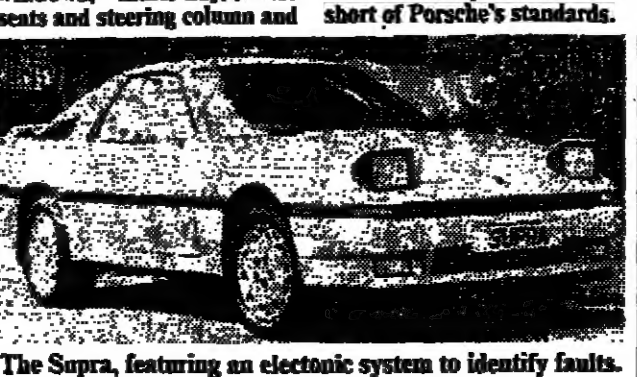
A front-engine, rear-driven 2+2 Grand Tourer, it comes standard with power steering, air conditioning, cruise control, central locking, electric windows, multi-adjustable seats and steering column and

a stereo radio/cassette player with four speakers.

The 3-litre, 6-cylinder engine is claimed to be one of the most technically advanced in the world with four valves per cylinder, double overhead camshafts, twin nozzle fuel injection and an electronic system which controls the engine's efficiency and identifies problems.

In the event of a serious malfunction it will override the driver and stop the engine.

The new Supra will still have to prove itself to fast drivers to win them over from Porsche. Despite development work by Lotus the handling and ride of its predecessor fell short of Porsche's standards.



The Supra, featuring an electronic system to identify faults.

Robbery link is denied

Mr John Fleming, who is wanted for questioning about Britain's biggest robbery, the £26 million Brinks-Mat buldion raid at Heathrow, London, in 1983, said yesterday that he had no intention of returning to Britain after his expulsion from Spain in 12 days' time.

Mr Fleming, aged 45, who was interviewed by Independent Television News at his villa near Benidorm, said that he had nothing to do with the robbery, but feared police would fabricate evidence against him.

The Spanish Interior Ministry has ordered his expulsion under a strict new aliens' law on the grounds that he was in possession of a false passport.

Mr Fleming said in the ITN interview: "I had nothing to do with the robbery."

He added: "I can sit here and talk to you now and say I had nothing to do with this robbery, but I should think that one day in an English cell a confession would appear."

PARLIAMENT JULY 7 1986

Howe's mission

Needs of industry

Coal imports

Howe intending to visit S Africa later this month

APARTHEID

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in a statement to the Commons that the South African Government had made clear that it intended to receive him but had proposed different dates which were now under consideration.

He was replying to Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, who asked whether it remained his intention to visit South Africa, and if so, what were his plans.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said that he intended to make an early start on the mission entrusted to him at the recent European Council meeting in The Hague.

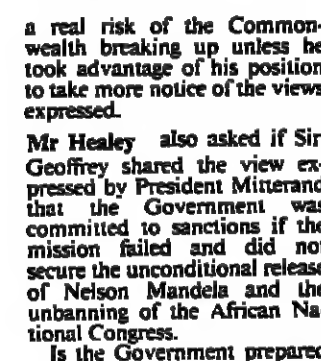
I accordingly proposed last week to the Governments of Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa (he said) that I should visit them in the period July 9-11 on the first stage of the mission.

The Zambian authorities had confirmed that a visit this week was convenient. The Zimbabwean authorities had given a similar indication but he was waiting for this to be confirmed.

I shall therefore proceed with the visit to Lusaka and Harare (he said), leaving from Strabourg tomorrow evening and plan to visit South Africa later in the month.

Further visits to and within the region were not excluded. Mr Healey asked whether the refusal of black leaders to see Sir Geoffrey and the humiliating snub from President Botha did not confirm his initial doubts about the wisdom of the mission.

The Prime Minister was not always right and the Foreign Office was not always wrong. Welcoming the visit to Zambia and Zimbabwe, Mr Healey said the Government had left a lot of fences to mend. There was



Healey Humiliating snub from President Botha

a real risk of the Commonwealth breaking up unless he took advantage of his position to take more notice of the views expressed.

Mr Healey also asked if Sir Geoffrey shared the view expressed by President Mitterrand that the Government was committed to sanctions if the mission failed and did not secure the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the African National Congress.

Is the Government prepared

(he asked) to go to the Security Council for mandatory sanctions if the mission fails?

Sir Geoffrey Howe discounted any suggestion of there being a snub. He had been entrusted by the European Community with a mission of some importance and difficulty. He intended to pursue it with patience and determination and see, as far he could, those he ought to see.

As far as the outcome of the mission was concerned, he was not able to say when it would come to a conclusion.

Certain measures (he said) had been taken to ensure that the mission was not hampered by other contingencies are being studied.

He would certainly take the opportunity of meeting members of the ANC because it was important to urge them, as well as everybody else, to turn away from violence and go down the path of dialogue. He would try his best to repair the fences Mr Healey had broken.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said they wished Sir Geoffrey's series of missions all success and hoped he would be able to talk with all the people he wanted to see.

His chances of doing that would be great if he stressed that he was going as President of the Council of Ministers. As such, he would not be handicapped by Mrs Thatcher's public foot-dragging on sanctions.

He should make it clear to the South African Government that the question was not whether white minority rule ended, but that it should be sooner and peacefully, rather than later and violently.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said that Sir David Steel was right. He had said that he was not going to see Sir Geoffrey and the humiliating snub from President Botha did not confirm his initial doubts about the wisdom of the mission.

These were pointers in the right direction. They would help Sir Anthony (Healey) Stroud, Chairman of the Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, said Sir Geoffrey would be going to South Africa not only with the support of the British Government but of the 11 other EEC Governments which were all members of the world on this matter.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said it was important that he was going as foreign minister and not as a member of the Council of Ministers.

Mr Thomas Clarke (Monklands West, Lab) said that when Sir Geoffrey finally went to South Africa he would have to realize that the release of Nelson Mandela was long overdue though it was and universally welcomed though it would be - would not be enough in itself.

Mandela himself, in an interview a British newspaper last year, had said that his own freedom and that of his fellow citizens were indivisible.

Sir Geoffrey Howe referred to the European Council's assertion that the dialogue for which everyone was looking could not take place so long as recognized black leaders were detained and their organizations proscribed.

Most people recognized that the release of Nelson Mandela was the most important key. Mr Cranley Oselow (Woking, C) Chairman of the 1922 Commis-

sion of Conservative backbenchers, accused Mr Healey of having as his principal objective the aim of trying to sabotage Sir Geoffrey's mission.

Every responsible MP wished not to jeopardize the mission. MPs should not press Sir Geoffrey too hard on this subject. These exchanges need not be indefinitely prolonged. (Laughter and shouts of "Oh!")

Sir Geoffrey Howe said he acknowledged as far as he could what Mr Oselow had said.

He hoped the wisdom that came from Mr Oselow's important position would perme-

ate the Conservative backbenchers, accused Mr Healey of having as his principal objective the aim of trying to sabotage Sir Geoffrey's mission.

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trate to Mr Healey's constituency. Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, Lab) said the subject had become a case.

Sir Geoffrey had been right in the first place to have many reservations about his trip.

When was the Foreign Secretary going to persuade the Prime Minister that there was no alternative to sanctions?

His trip could be no substitute for such action. Sir Geoffrey Howe wished the problem could be resolved as easily as Mr Winnick (Harrow East, C) said Sir Geoffrey's trip was bound to get the good will and support of all people of good will and good sense.

He referred to the outburst against sanctions at the weekend by the South African Foreign Minister (Mr "Pik" Botha) which seemed to be a change of emphasis, saying: "Come and get us, we do not care."

Sir Geoffrey Howe did not believe it was helpful to comment on everything that was reported in newspapers and elsewhere, even if in these circumstances it was tempting to do so.

Mr Norman Buchan (Paisley South, Lab) urged Sir Geoffrey to remember that his visit would be very much against a background of sanctions being wanted.

The United Kingdom's European partners favoured them immediately, whereas the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary had wanted them postponed - if at all.

The bulk of Community foreign ministers favoured sanctions because these were necessary to make the white regime realize that they had to progress that has been made by the Eminent Persons' Group.

He hopes to persuade the parties to make concrete progress towards the European and Commonwealth objectives of a dialogue and suspension of violence.

Mr Frank Field: Is the Foreign Secretary's position stronger now than it was when he last visited South Africa? It is clear that the European Community will take further action should his mission fail?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The position has been made clear in the communiqué that further measures are now the subject of ongoing plans.

Mr Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, after repeating the statement on South Africa in the House of Lords, said: The mission is an effort to establish conditions in which a dialogue can begin and a Foreign Secretary hoped to build on the progress that has been made by the Eminent Persons' Group.

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The heads of Government of a number of other countries took the same view as the United Kingdom.

Those who had considered carefully were impressed by the need for a patient and cautious approach.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C) said the sort of sanctions being called for against South Africa would have a catastrophic effect upon some of the other countries that Sir Geoffrey was about to visit with MPs' good will.

To think that sanctions would bring any desirable effect showed a misunderstanding of the South African government and of and Afrikaners generally.

It was important to encourage as well as to warn. Sir Geoffrey Howe said there was real force in what Sir John had said.

Mr John Evans (St Helens North, Lab): If he has not been snubbed and humiliated by the South African government, can he tell the House the date of his rearranged visit to South Africa and if it will take place before the Commonwealth summit?

If he does not see President Botha and the foreign secretary, he must see Nelson Mandela.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I shall tell the House the date or dates of my future visit when they are clear. They are still subject to discussion. Those I hope to see include all those he has mentioned.

Sir David Price (Eastleigh, C): Will he explain to the House the criticism this mission that this country started this century with nearly 500,000 men at arms against the Afrikaners and 22,000 perished as a result. Our opposition to the Boers has been important in the history of the world.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: I am always grateful for the depth and breadth of his historical analysis but I shall try to concern myself with more recent events.

Mr Laurence Pavia (Brent South, Lab): I visited South Africa in 1963. The longer the unresolved policy of apartheid is continued in South Africa the harder has become the task of its removal. In making that kind of assessment one should take account of the fact that the apartheid system has been in place for two or three decades and it has become fashionable to discount them but they should not be discounted.

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MANUFACTURING

The six main objectives of the industrial policy of the Department of Trade and Industry were outlined to the Commons by Mr John Birt, Under Secretary of State in the Department, during a debate on the future of manufacturing industry.

The first objective, he said, was to support and disseminate the best practices in getting world beating products to the market.

The second was to enhance the competitive environment and where competition was impaired or did not exist, to introduce safeguards required to protect properly the consumer and to encourage efficiency.

The next objective was to tackle the regional legacy arising from the mis-match economy, that unhappy legacy of wasted human resources, resulting from the policies of the 1960s and 1970s.

Fourthly, the department sought to achieve a maximum economic impact from the United Kingdom's aggregate research and development spend in the light of rapidly changing markets. The department intended adding a second D to research and development, namely design.

The next objective was to change in order to improve the supply and quality of people available to industry and commerce in a world of increasingly international markets.

The final objective, he said, was to secure a broader implementation of the public purchasing initiative.

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C), opening the debate, said some people argued that the British could earn their wealth in other ways. They gave the impression that the decline in manufacturing was inevitable and even tolerable and that services, for example, could plug the gap. They were sadly and badly wrong.

Although Britain needed a balanced economy, manufacturing was the engine of its prosperity and generated that essential spark which gave vitality to the rest of the economy.

For manufacturing to flourish it was necessary to have a stable and healthy economy. Labour's extravagant plans for a spending binge offered no comfort.

In Germany the engineer was revered; here he had no particular status. His pay was not as high as that of the banker, whose very existence depended on him, was too high.

Much depended on the quality of education and the relevance of training. The UK faced a famine of people with the right skills. Its industry spent some 0.15 per cent of their sales turnover on adult training. Overseas the figure was often between 2 and 3 per cent.

We have (he said) to ensure an adequate supply of maths and physics teachers. Schools must have strong and working links with local industry. In higher education we have to reinforce the recent trend to give better support to science and engineering.

Industry must also shoulder its share of responsibility for training. There should be insistence that in their annual reports companies explained what they were doing about training.

Management must become more receptive to the right liberal service. In the same way that they charge for records

or there would be no relations and no industry.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP) said they already had the largest service sector of any large developed economy in the world with the exception of the United States, but they were very far from being the second richest economy.

It was important to remember that services as a whole were very difficult to export. Some of them were almost literally unexportable and could only perform on the spot. Even where they could be exported they were mostly operating in much more protective markets than were goods. He hoped progress could be made in changing this.

The steady closing down of industry was difficult to reverse. It was instructive, and a new thing, to look at the 1930s precedent. Unemployment at the beginning of that decade was at about the present level, somewhat worse in reality for a short time, in relation to the size of the economy then. The unemployed man in 1931 suffered

from a greater absolute poverty than he did today but his prospects of getting a job had rapidly become considerably greater than they were in the decade of the 1980s.

The capacity of basic industry was not then permanently destroyed.

I have come increasingly to the view (he said) that this Government stands back too much from industry. It does more than does any other Government in the European Community, and more than the United States Government - more than the United States Government because of the vast United States defence involvement and certainly more than the Japanese Government.

He was resolutely opposed to protectionism which diminished the employment and wealth-creating capacity of the world as a whole, but he also believed that the totally anti-competitive attitude to relations between government and industry was something which no other comparable Government contemplated to the extent Britain did.

Mr Cecil Parkinson (Hersham, C), former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said that manufacturing would remain vitally important. What was sometimes put forward as a choice between Britain being a manufacturing or a service country was spurious. They needed to succeed in both.

During the period 1980-81 the Government had never charged a rate of exchange or of interest which matched the rate of inflation. They had never had a real rate of interest paid to sav-

ings. The Government then had been elected on a sound

money policy following a Labour Government which had followed a very uncertain monetary policy until it was stopped by the International Monetary Fund.

People were saying that the Government then should have perpetrated an even bigger cheat on the saver by having a rate of interest even further below the rate of inflation.

Industrial production last year had been recovering dramatically from the low point of 1981. Industrial production was growing substantially and would do so next year to the dismay of the Conservatives' opponents.

I am not saying that we have anything to be complacent about (he said) but to suggest that our industry is still in decline is not borne out by any test any fair-minded person would apply. Production has bounced back substantially from an all-time low.

It was wrong to talk as if British industry was still in decline. British industry was starting to recover. He would not join the argument for reflation because it was a distraction from the fundamental problem of how did Britain compete for the business that was the security of the state?

If we continue (he said) to talk down our prospects as a manufacturing country, if we continue to talk about our decline and talk as if it was terminal, we must not believe us and we actually produce the result that we do not want. This country has bright prospects to add to its glittering past but we are going to need a country and an industry within industry to produce that cohesion, that cooperative attitude which is the source of the success of our major rivals.

The question for Britain was how to compete and one of the answers was to work better together.

Mr Donald Dixon (Jarrow Lab) said a sensible regional policy was wanted from the Government to put work where the people were. Mr David Knox (Staffordshire Moorlands, C) said that successive governments' policies over the past 12 years had appeared to discriminate against expansion of the most modern and efficient sectors of manufacturing industry.

Sterling was absurdly high against other currencies, so that manufactured goods became uncompetitive at home and abroad, thereby encouraging imports and discouraging exports. Frequent and sometimes violent exchange rate changes made things hard for manufacturers.

The United Kingdom ought to join the European Monetary System. That would bring exchange rate stability to about 60 per cent of this country's trade.

Mr George Park (Coventry North East, Lab) said Britain had two nations - those in work and those out of work. The latter group, and the country, should be given help with a thriving manufacturing industry.

Mr John Birtcher said that those who blamed this Government for the three-and-a-quarter-million unemployed were either misguided, to put it mildly, or mischievous, if they were being deliberate.

It was a reversal of the United Kingdom's share of trade and goods that lay at the heart of the Government's job creation programme. That programme was paramount.

Mr Luce: It is totally wrong to take the view that the Government has not taken account of conditions of the Civil Service. The Government is taking fully into account movement in the public sector outside the Civil Service.

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Tory MPs seek purge of Civil Service

MILITANT

No one was precluded from employment in the Civil Service because of membership of a particular organization. Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Civil Service, said during Commons questions when Conservative MPs urged that Militant supporters be purged from the Civil Service and criticized the recent election of Mr John Macgregor as general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association.

However, Mr Luce added, no one might be employed on work vital to the security of the state who was or had recently been a member of a Communist or Fascist organization or was a member of a subversive group which aimed to overthrow parliamentary democracy by political, industrial or violent means. Mr Peter Brannells (Leicester East, C): Will he list the groups regarded as subversive for the purpose of prohibition on employment? Is it vital to the security of the state?

Mr Luce: No. Mr Brannells: Will he exclude members of the Militant tendency and supporters of that organization, who I believe are subversive. The election of Mr John Macgregor is a danger to the security of this nation. The organization seeks to undermine our own vital Parliament. Something should be done urgently to bring Militant out of the Civil Service.

Mr Luce: I understand what he says but the general secretaries of this union are union officials and not civil servants and therefore they do not have access to the security of the state. An ordinary visitor and ordinary security precautions prevail.

Sir Anthony Grant (South-West, Cambridgeshire, C): The worrying aspect is that there will be an increased tendency of both parties when they come into office to bring in their own political nominees and we shall lose the benefit we have had for many years of an impartial service.

Coal import
Tory MP
seek purge
of Civil
Service
MILITANT

General Synod: debate on South Africa

Overwhelming vote for effective economic sanctions by Britain

By Alan Wood

A motion calling for effective economic sanctions against South Africa was carried by an overwhelming vote yesterday at the General Synod of the Church of England meeting at York.

The Church's objective of a simple, clear message was achieved easily, to much acclaim.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, indicated immediately that he would convey its terms and message to Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Bishop of Johannesburg.

Bishop Tutu had sent messages to the Archbishop and to the Bishop of Coventry, the Rt Rev Simon Barrington-Ward, who moved the motion and was chairman of the group that compiled the Church report *Prisoners of Hope*, which concluded that South Africa was moving daily into further repression.

The Synod swept out all amendments in the interests of attempting unanimity, and carried the motion by 394 votes to 21, with 12 abstentions.

The motion read: "That this Synod, in the light of the

resolutions of July 1982 and of the serious deterioration in the South African situation since that time;

(A) is convinced of the urgent need to establish as peacefully as possible a new South Africa which will be non-racial, democratic, participatory and just (Bishop Desmond Tutu);

(B) calls upon the Church by prayer and action to offer support to all who are attempting to bring this about;

(C) urges HM Government, in the light of the failure of the mission of the Eminent Persons' Group to deploy effective economic sanctions against South Africa; and

(D) requests banking and financial institutions, transport corporations and all bodies with significant links in South Africa to take whatever steps are in their power, including acts of disengagement, to increase the pressure on that economy, and urges the Church's financial bodies to give a clear lead in this direction."

Amendments welcoming the proposed visit to South Africa of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary and

President of the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers, were defeated or withdrawn because of strong doubts that he would be able to see anyone there.

Dr Runcie, during the debate, supported carefully targeted sanctions, and said that if Sir Geoffrey's mission failed, Britain should not falter further in mustering what he described as massive international support for implementing sanctions.

Opposition to sanctions was muted. The Bishop of Birmingham, the Rt Rev Hugh Montefiore, spoke of the limitations of such measures, and said that what made the Botha Government listen would be if the Rand crashed further than it had.

There were criticisms of Church of England investment that might help to prop up apartheid. Sir Douglas Lovelock, First Church Estate Commissioner and Chairman of the Church's Central Board of Finance, said that only 0.5 per cent of the total income of the commissioners came indirectly from South Africa.



The Archbishop of Canterbury and (right) the Bishop of Coventry during the debate yesterday (Photographs: John Voos).

Hope of progress fading, Bishop says

Opening the debate on South Africa, the Bishop of Coventry, the Rt Rev Simon Barrington-Ward, said that Mr Nelson Mandela could still unite people across the length and breadth of South Africa but the chance for progress was fading day by day, the longer he was left in jail.

He said that he had spoken that morning to Bishop Desmond Tutu, who told him:

"We are moving daily further into repression."

The Rev Clarry Hendrickse, of Liverpool, who said that he was a South African by birth and classified there as a Cape Coloured, believed that sanctions could break through the close system of secrecy and misinformation and be effective in persuading the South African Government to acknowledge black leaders.

Britain was duty bound to

give a strong moral lead, he said. He believed South Africa did not take seriously Britain's claim that it abhorred apartheid.

The Rev Graham Cray, of Clifton, York, said that those suffering most wanted sanctions. The argument that sanctions would hurt blacks most was white liberal argument that failed to grasp the depth of black rage.

Sir William van

Straubenzee, Conservative MP for Wokingham, who is Second Church Estates Commissioner, said it had to be remembered that apartheid was being carried on by devout Christians, and he had an uneasy feeling that when history came to be written "our withdrawal from dialogue with the Dutch Reformed Church in much earlier days, may not be accounted to us in great credit".

Runcie support for more action

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said during the South Africa debate that the Church of the Province of South Africa had yet formally to speak about sanctions, as the Roman Catholic Episcopal Conference had done. It might do so in November.

There were certainly misgivings in both churches about taking such a line, and some outright opposition to it, but he believed that the mind of the Church in South Africa was such as to justify the terms of the motion before them.

Each new wave of arrests, each new refusal to talk with Nelson Mandela diminished the influence of moderate African leaders.

In these circumstances, he supported the conclusion of the Eminent Persons' Group that the countries of the Commonwealth could now consider further actions against South Africa. He believed that sharp economic measures or sanctions offered the only hope there was, however slender, of doing what they could in this country to stop the blood shed.

He still hoped that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, with all the authority of the European Community behind him, might succeed where the Eminent Persons' Group had so far failed.

Strasbourg to rule on £600 m award

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A final ruling in the case brought by seven groups of shipbuilding and aerospace companies for £600 million compensation from the Government will be made today by the European Court of Human Rights at Strasbourg.

The case, which stems from the nationalization of the companies under the last Labour Government, has proved the most politically embarrassing for the Government.

The Government attacked the compensation terms assessed by Labour as "grossly unfair" when in Opposition but since then has defended the sum paid before the European Commission of Human Rights where the claims were first argued.

If the 19 judges of the European Court are true to

precedent, they are likely to follow the ruling of the European Commission, which has upheld already the Government's view that the compensation was not unfair.

The ruling marks the end of a nine-year battle by companies, including GEC and Vickers, which maintain that the £125 million they received from the Government on being nationalized was so inadequate and discriminatory that it violated the European Convention on Human Rights.

The Government has resisted claims for improved compensation brought by the shareholders of the shipbuilding and aircraft industries and claimed that the compensation is outside the scope of the convention.

Dissident petition rejected

An attempt by a delegation from The 35's Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry to hand in a petition, urging clemency for Mr Alexey Magarik, aged 28, a Soviet dissident, failed at the Soviet Embassy in London yesterday.

The party, which included Mr Magarik's father, Vladimir, Mr Tom Stoppard, the playwright, and Mrs Margaret Rigal, co-chairman of the campaign, were turned away at the gate and the petition of thousands of signatures was not accepted.

Mr Magarik, who is married, with a son aged eight months, was tried on charges of possession of drugs in Tbilisi, Georgia, in March this year and sentenced to three years in a labour camp. Mr Vladimir maintains that the drugs were planted on his son.

Mr Magarik, aged 53, said: "I do not know if the appeal will work for there were many strange things about my son's trial and imprisonment."

Mr Magarik left the Soviet Union in 1982 and now lives in Israel.

Court bans limits for homeless

A High Court judge yesterday banned housing authorities from offering accommodation for a limited period to homeless persons with a priority need.

Mr Justice McCowan said those with "priority need" and not intentionally homeless, should be free of such limits threatening their security.

He quashed a decision of the London Borough of Camden to offer Mr Jeremy Wait accommodation for a few months only.

Mr Wait became homeless with "priority need", under the provision of Section Four of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act, 1977, when fire destroyed his flat at Chamberlain House, Somers Town, Camden, in May last year.

The council decided he was only entitled to accommodation for a limited period because Chamberlain House was a "short life" property due for demolition in a few months, when Mr Wait would have had to make alternative arrangements anyway.

Trained street rioters report 'not improper'

The Press Council today deprecates the sensationalism of a lead story on the front page of the *Daily Express* reporting that some leaders of the riot in Tottenham, north London, were trained in street fighting in Moscow, but says it is not satisfied that the report was improper.

Mrs Sandra Tolley, of Sutton Court, Sutton, Ely, Cambridgeshire, complained that the newspaper improperly published the report without factual evidence.

The report, headlined "Kill! Kill! Kill!", said that thugs who murdered a policeman in the riot acted on orders of crazed left-wing extremists. Street-fighting experts trained in Moscow and Libya were behind Britain's worst violence.

Mrs Tolley complained that the report was unsubstantiated conjecture. Responding, Mr Struan Coupar, the managing editor, said that Mr Don Coolican, home affairs editor, spoke to a police officer who told him the Special Branch had for four years been observing known activists.

The Press Council's adjudication was: There is general acceptance, shared by the Press Council

that journalists have an ethical duty to protect the identity of sources of confidential information. The council can find no sufficient reason for requiring the journalist in this case to disregard that duty.

Inevitably, therefore, evidence that would normally be required is not available. While deprecating the sensationalism of its treatment, the Press Council is not satisfied that publication of the report was improper.

The complaint against the *Daily Express* is rejected.

Although the editor of the *Oxford Mail* had been asked not to identify a woman undergraduate wounded by an airgun pellet, it was within his discretion whether to do so, the Press Council ruled.

The council rejected a complaint by the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College, Oxford, that it was improper of the newspaper to give details of her name and address sufficient to be identified by her assailants, despite requests from her and from the police not to identify her.

A complaint about a report in *The Guardian* that National Front literature was printed by a company set up with a government grant was rejected by the Press Council.

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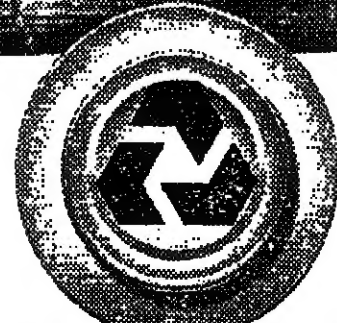
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STUT 6/7

Manila revolt starts to crumble after 24-hour ultimatum by Aquino

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Military and political opponents of President Aquino trying to form a breakaway government yesterday held initial talks to end a two-day occupation of a luxury Manila hotel.

The occupation had threatened to split the military and damage the four-month-old Aquino Government. In the break-through discussions, begun hours after Mrs Aquino issued a 24-hour ultimatum for the siege to end, an agreement to resolve the crisis was reached.

Opposition leaders and supporters of Mr Ferdinand Marcos, the deposed President, agreed to leave the five-star Manila Hotel early this morning.

A former assemblyman, Mr Salvador Britanico, said he and other members of the opposition met Mrs Aquino, General Rafael Ilo, the Deputy Defence Minister, and Mr Teodoro Locsin, the Information Minister, for 2½ hours late yesterday to discuss solutions to the stalemate.

Separate negotiations will continue today between military officials and rebel soldiers on an amnesty from arrest for their occupation of the country's top hotel.

Hundreds of opposition and government supporters were

Honolulu — Ex-president Ferdinand Marcos said at his beachfront home here yesterday that he had nothing to do with the attempted revolt in Manila, and blamed the Government of President Aquino for the situation (Reuters reports).

"All I am asking my countrymen to do right now is to prevent bloodshed," he said at an impromptu news conference.

He kept apart at the Army and Navy Club — where the talks took place — by several hundred troops backed by six armoured personnel carriers.

The former Foreign Minister, Mr Arturo Tolentino, set off the minor revolt on Sunday when, with the support of several hundred heavily armed soldiers, he took an oath as acting President and established himself inside the hotel. Security was provided by the renegade troops, who used the building as the headquarters of their fledgling government.

"It was a propaganda gimmick and a violation of law and it has failed," Mrs Aquino said at a press conference called to denounce this "act of disloyalty and defiance".

"I want to appeal to the people who have holed up in

the hotel to end it and come out within 24 hours," Mrs Aquino said. She added that no one had been hurt and that "an early and favourable response to this appeal will be taken greatly in their favour".

Military support for Mr Tolentino cracked just 12 hours after he took his oath of office.

While hundreds of pro-Marcos soldiers and civilians maintained an all-night vigil in the hotel lobby, 300 soldiers, billeted 50 yards away behind the grandstand of the seaside Luneta Park, quietly climbed on board the five army trucks that had brought them to the weekly pro-Marcos rally the day before and surrendered at 3 am at the nearby military headquarters.

"They realized they had been misled," Brigadier-General Emilio Teplo, Manila's deputy military commander, said later.

He said the soldiers had been misled into believing that they were supporting a military takeover by the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile. When Mr Enrile expressed full support for Mrs Aquino's Government in a nationally televised press conference, the troops quickly agreed on a mass surrender, he said.

Pope kindles hopes of change

From Geoffrey Matthews, Bogotá

As the Pope ended his week-long visit to Colombia yesterday, a cartoon in the Bogotá newspaper *El Espectador* summed it all up with the pointed, ironic humour that is such a feature of the national character and of a democracy that, however imperfect, staggers on as the most durable in Latin America.

It portrayed the Pope in the classic pose of a Colombian political orator, fist clenched, impassioned, shouting: "For education! For health services! For agrarian reform!"

Beside him was a priest-like President Betancur, head bowed, eyes closed, clutching a crucifix, murmuring in prayer: "On Earth... peace to all men of good will."

The cartoon neatly reversed the public roles of two men with much in common, both being natural communicators, extremely human, patently sincere and unashamed populists.

Several times the Pope praised the Betancur administration's "generous initiative" to forge peace with the country's guerrillas during its four-year term which ends on August 7. But he also tacitly criticized the state by identifying himself with the plight of the poor, the unemployed, the homeless, the landless *campesinos*, and an indigenous population that has been largely abandoned.

Senior Betancur, an independent Conservative, always recognized that his peace process depended on social reforms to improve conditions in the guerrillas' natural constituency — but was thwarted by economic recession. A Liberal majority in Congress and the defence mechanisms of arguably the most sophisticated oligarchy in Latin America.

However, the Pope's repeated calls for a serious assault on poverty, particularly through job creation, will be ignored at his peril by the President-elect, Señor Virgilio Barco Vargas, a Liberal, who will inherit a fast-improving economy. The papal visit has undoubtedly generated great expectations among the poor that change can indeed be made to happen.

The Pope delivered stern



The Pope visiting the Armero memorial cross for the 25,000 people who died when the volcano erupted last November.

admonishments on divorce and abortion, and implicitly criticized the more extreme manifestations of liberation theology, dissociating the church from those who preach class war and, even worse, guerrilla war. But he also emphasized that the church was in the vanguard of the struggle for peaceful and meaningful social change.

Of particular interest will be the long-term impact of his visit on the Colombian Church, very much in tune with him on religious doctrine but lagging far behind on social issues. Many Colombians regard it as a reactionary body whose clergy are more interested in their steeped and privileges than the welfare of their flocks.

The Pope's latest Latin American pilgrimage was, by any theatrical standards, a star performance in which his constant humanity and good humour won the hearts of all Colombians.

He may return to Latin America next year.

Church-state clash in Argentina

Divorce debate opens old wounds

From A Correspondent, Buenos Aires

A Congressional debate on divorce is soon to get underway in Argentina, one of only a handful of countries where it is illegal.

About six different proposals have been introduced by MPs of several parties. Behind the debate are two important realities, one sociological, the other religious and political.

The first is that, according to the 1980 census, there are about two million Argentines living in irregular family units, without the chance to marry. The figure is widely regarded as an under-estimate. One MP puts it at more than four million, or more than 10 per cent of the population.

Secondly, not only is Argentina a juridically Roman Catholic country in which, for example, only a Catholic can be President, but the Church also has a long history of

intervention in political life.

Almost every civilian government has come into conflict with the Church in its efforts to liberalize marriage laws, education, or both. A divorce law is theoretically on the books, having been legislated by the Peronist Government in 1954.

It contributed greatly to President Juan Domingo Peron's open conflict with the Church, which in turn played an important part in his overthrow in 1955. The incoming military rulers suspended the divorce law.

Although it has been denied by church authorities, there is a tacit agreement between the Church and the democratic Government of President Alfonsín, under which the Church would moderate its attack on divorce initiatives and the Government would

not call a plebiscite on the matter.

Polls over the past four years indicate that between 66 and 75 per cent of the population favour divorce legislation.

However, on Saturday in the main square of Buenos Aires, 35,000 to 55,000 Catholics gathered for an ostensibly non-political demonstration in favour of the family.

The rally was inspired by Mr Emilio Ogenovich, the most outspoken critic of divorce within the conservative Catholic hierarchy.

It was a peaceful gathering, in which secondary school children predominated. They sang religious folk songs. The tranquility of the demonstration contrasted sharply with heated exchanges in the past week between political and church figures.

Santiago teenager dies of burns after strike

From Lake Sagaris, Santiago

A young man sprayed with a liquid and set alight in Santiago during last week's general strike in Chile died just minutes before the arrival of a burns specialist from the United States.

Witnesses say that Rodrigo Rojas, aged 19, and a friend, Carmen Gloria Quintana, were cornered in a side street by a military patrol which beat them with rifles before setting them both on fire. They were then wrapped in blankets, thrown into a van and dumped on an isolated road.

Dr John Constable of Har-

vard University is working overtime with Chilean doctors to save the girl's life.

Chile's Radio Co-operativa, whose news broadcasts are back on the air after being banned for their coverage of the anti-government strike, said Señor Rojas had identified his attackers before his death.

Relatives of both teenagers have accused the military authorities of hampering medical treatment. Attempts to transfer them to a better-equipped hospital were unsuccessful.

America's weekend of celebrations

Lady Liberty obscured by excesses

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

America returned to work yesterday after the narcissistic excesses of Liberty Weekend, most of which were tacky, trivialized, overdone and, saddest of all, nothing to do with the ideals enshrined by the Statue of Liberty.

There were, however, some rare moments when the deeper spirit and meaning of the occasion seemed unclouded, such as a few weeks ago when a lone cameraman captured a worker high up on the scaffolding giving the Lady a secret kiss.

ABC Television, which paid \$10 million (£6.25 million) for

extravaganza and recouped a \$16 million profit — was immensely pleased with the outcome.

For the most part, the nation gorged itself on "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "America the Beautiful". The national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner", was heard but little save for endless repetitions of the opening lines, which are the only ones most people can manage because of its impossible range.

Commentators found it hard not to be cynical, or even downright vicious, when reflecting on the commercializa-

Mexican election fraud claimed

From John Carlin, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico

The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) yesterday declared itself the outright winner of elections in the state of Chihuahua, on the United States border, as further details emerged of blatant electoral fraud.

The elections — for governor, mayors and congressional deputies — are seen as a test of the degree to which the Government of President de la Madrid retains credibility, or failing that, control, at a time of acute economic crisis.

As indignation grew yesterday at the perceived scale of the fraud, an estimated 2,000 troops were on alert on the streets of Ciudad Juárez, which has a population of one million.

A senior PRI official, Señor Mario Niebla, said in Ciudad Juárez that he felt proud of what he described as a clear, transparent triumph. The PRI, he said, estimated a 60 to 40 victory margin in Chihuahua, Mexico's largest state.

The official result will not be available until later this week. Nor will it be in the states of Michoacán, Zacatecas and Durango, where the PRI has claimed victory in elections for governors which took place on Sunday.

The major opposition party, the right-wing National Action Party (PAN), said its figures showed it had won. PAN electoral delegates said the PRI Government — which has not lost a state election in 57 years — had rigged the vote, and would now fix the figures to assure victory.

Evidence of fraud on a massive scale was accumulated not only by PAN, but also by scores of foreign reporters and an independent civic action group which closely monitored voting.

It emerged that the vote had been fixed principally by resorts to the crudest of methods: the stuffing of ballot boxes before polling with balloons marked in favour of the PRI.

In a typical case, one woman told how, despite being only the tenth person in her polling station to vote, she had to force her voting slip into a crammed ballot box.

At another polling station the final figures showed a PRI victory by 6,980 votes to 596 by PAN. In order for that many votes to have been polled, allowing one minute for each voter to cast his ballot, voting would have lasted five days.

Ariane 2 sabotage ruled out

Paris (Reuters) — There is no sign that sabotage caused the crash of a European Ariane 2 rocket in May, as reported in the US press, and it is hoped to launch again early next year, the Arianeespace president, M. Frédéric d'Allest, said yesterday.

"Every time that there is a failure, of course one can think that sabotage has occurred. In parallel with the technical analysis, we assure ourselves by appropriate methods that there has been no sabotage," he said.

"I can tell you today that the checks we have carried out from this point of view give no positive indication that ... there was sabotage."

He was commenting on an article in Sunday's *Los Angeles Times*, quoted in several French newspapers yesterday, that the French secret services were taking seriously the possibility that the last Ariane launch had been sabotaged.

The launch attempt on May 30 ended slightly less than five minutes into the flight when the rocket's third-stage engine failed to ignite properly, sending the rocket and its \$50 million (£33.3 million) satellite payload plunging into the Atlantic.

Dutch navy rescues Britons

Den Helder, Netherlands (AP) — The Dutch Navy yesterday rescued the crew of a British freighter which began to sink near the Dutch coast after loose cargo shifted, a Navy spokesman said.

The British-registered Olaf sent a distress signal at about 3 pm local time and the frigate *Picier Floriss* and a helicopter came to its assistance.

The Olaf's crew of 16 was taken aboard the frigate, but its captain decided to stay on board while a tugboat tried to take the ship in tow.

Last rites for Great Teacher

Rangoon (Reuters) — The Taungpulu Sayadaw (the Great Teacher of Taungpulu) Burma's most revered Buddhist monk, a 90-year-old master of meditation with followers around the world, has been cremated after a month of rites following his death in early June.

The ascetic monk was the foremost authority on Buddhist meditation in Burma and taught and converted followers in Britain, the US, India, Nepal and Thailand.

British ships to visit China

Peking (AP) — Two British warships, will visit Shanghai from July 11 to 15 in the first port call to China by a navy with nuclear capabilities since a visit planned last year over the issue of whether the American vessels carried nuclear arms.

The destroyer *Manchester* and the corvette *Amazon* will make the goodwill visit, the first by British warships to China since 1980.

Dry Norway

Oslo (Reuters) — Norwegian alcohol supplies dried up as 900 workers in the state wine and liquor monopoly went on strike for more pay. Hoteliers, who buy their supplies from the state stores, said the dispute could force businesses to close during the summer holidays.

Arrest evaded

Monrovia (AFP) — Senator Charles Williams, of Buchanan City, said he had ordered the arrest of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, an executive member of the opposition Liberal Action Party, and other partisans for "illegally holding a political rally" in his constituency, but they had escaped.

Sword terror

New York (Reuters) — A man wielding a sword turned a quiet Staten Island ferry into a scene of terror yesterday, stabbing nine people, killing one and badly injuring eight before being subdued.

President ill

Algiers (AP) — A team of French surgeons operated successfully on President Chadli of Algeria who had been suffering for more than a week from a herniated disc.

Clean milk

Berne (Reuters) — Swiss authorities have lifted a warning against the use of cow's milk by small children, nursing mothers and pregnant women issued after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

Bull run

Pamplona (AP) — More than a dozen runners were injured, none seriously, in the bull run on the opening day of the annual San Fermín bull festival.

Eaten alive

Dar es Salaam (AFP) — A wildlife official in southern Tanzania's Tunduru district was eaten alive by lions as he was returning home.

Never say die

Belgrade (AP) — Unabashed after nine years of failing to pass a driving test, Mr Bratislav Mirkovic, aged 34, will have another try, his 79th.

Court veto for budget cuts law

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The United States Supreme Court yesterday struck down the key provisions of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced-budget law designed to reduce the soaring US deficits to zero by 1991.

By a vote of seven to two, the High Court declared unconstitutional the provisions directing Congress to make major automatic spending cuts whenever deficits rise above specified levels.

The court ruled that the automatic "trigger" provision violated the Separation of Powers Act, which states that Congress and the Administration have separate but equal functions.

The ruling put in doubt the ability of Congress to meet the difficult deficit-reduction goals outlined in the unprecedented legislation. It requires across-the-board cuts in defence and domestic programmes to reduce the \$200 billion (about \$227 billion) deficit to \$144 billion in fiscal 1987, \$108 billion in fiscal 1988, \$72 billion in fiscal 1989 and down to zero by 1991.

To reach those targets, more than \$34 billion in additional cuts in domestic and defence programmes would have to be made by October, just before the mid-term elections. The first round of cuts, totalling \$11.7 billion last March, will remain in effect.

The decision also raises the strong possibility of another protracted legal battle which could paralyze the deficit-reduction process further.

Both Houses of Congress have passed budgets and agreed, in a special conference, on legislation that would meet the first-year targets, cutting the deficit to \$144 billion in the 1987 fiscal year which begins in October.

In meeting that goal, Congress is now bound by a fall-back provision in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation. It is very similar to the traditional congressional process which has resulted in so many political stalemates.

Under the fall-back provision, the President's Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office will jointly take a "snapshot" of the US economy on or before August 15. If the deficit, now projected at more than \$175 billion, is above the \$154 billion level then the two agencies will produce a "sequester order". It will direct Congress to cut programmes by anywhere from 10 per cent to up to 20 per cent in some cases.

Unlike the automatic "trigger", however, both Houses of Congress must then vote on the order and President Reagan must sign it into law.

Duvalier link to properties in New York

New York (AP) — The former Haitian president, Mr Jean-Claude Duvalier, his family and associates have been linked to about \$5 million (£3.2 million) in New York real estate.

The properties consist of five Manhattan apartments, according to the July 14 issue of *New York* magazine, which said "interests linked to the family of ... Duvalier" own the properties.

The information came to light as a result of investigations by the new Government of Haiti, which employed an inquiry firm to do the work.

South African unrest

Five bodies found after house fire

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Another 25 people have died in the continuing civil strife in South Africa which has claimed more than 2,000 lives, the majority of them black, since serious disturbances began in September, 1984.

A Government spokesman said five charred corpses were found in a partially burned house in the KwaZakhele black township near Port Elizabeth on Sunday night. He gave no further details.

The spokesman said the security forces shot and killed a black man in an incident on Sunday night when they opened fire on a mob stoning their vehicle in a black residential area near Nelspruit, in the Eastern Transvaal.

In a separate report, the police said they had killed three men in a skirmish near Empangeni in north-eastern Natal, and seized a number of Russian-made landmines, hand grenades and AK47 rifles and ammunition. A police dog was seriously injured.

The police also reported that the white general foreman of a construction company was shot by a man with a revolver after dropping off workers in the KwaZakhele township outside Port Elizabeth. He died in hospital.

In continuing unrest in the mines, 15 black miners were killed in what were described as faction fights last weekend at the St Helena gold mine in Welkom, in the Orange Free State.

General Mining Corporation, which owns the mine, gave few details about the fighting, saying only that it erupted after the fatal stabbing of a man on Saturday evening. Thirteen miners were being

treated at the mine hospital. It said calm had now been restored.

The Anglo American Corporation reported a go-slow Sunday night by some 5,000 of the 12,500 blacks employed at its nearby Free State Geduld Mine. As a result two of the mine's four shafts were not operating.

Anglo American reported a return to work by about a third of the 1,950 blacks employed at four mines in Kimberley owned by De Beers, the corporation's diamond-mining arm. The miners went on strike at the end of last week.

In Cape Town, the Supreme Court heard an application to declare the detention of a Dominican nun, Sister Clare Harkin, unlawful and to order her release.

According to a witness, the nun, who had been among mourners in a funeral procession at Guguletu, outside Cape Town, stood between a policeman and a young man who had been chased into a garden and repeatedly said: "Please have mercy on the boy."

The witness said the policeman threw the boy to the ground and kicked him. When another policeman arrived the nun again tried to shield the youth. The first policeman pushed her out of the way, and again kicked the boy, shouting at the second policeman to "take that woman". The nun was then arrested.

● Greens freed: Two leading members of the West German Greens Party arrived in Johannesburg yesterday after being detained for seven hours in South African-ruled Namibia (Reuters reports).

Mitterrand welcomed at Kremlin

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

President Mitterrand of France yesterday held talks in the Kremlin with the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, at the beginning of a four-day official visit which has added international significance because it follows similar talks in New York last week with President Reagan.

It is the second meeting between the Soviet and French leaders since Mr Gorbachev came to power in March 1985, indicating the importance the Kremlin places on the role of France.

Although senior French officials were at pains to deny that President Mitterrand was playing a role as go-between, his three sessions of private talks with Mr Gorbachev are expected to provide a strong pointer to the chances of the 1986 superpower summit going ahead as originally agreed last November in Geneva.

Both Soviet and French officials emphasized what they see as the special ties between Paris and Moscow and yesterday *Pravda*, the Communist Party newspaper, said that the Soviet Government hoped that the trip — repaying that made to Paris in October by the Gorbachevs — would help strengthen security in Europe.

French sources said that, during the private meetings, the French President was likely



Mr Gorbachev welcoming President Mitterrand in Moscow yesterday as the French leader began a four-day visit.

to repeat his earlier rejection of Mr Gorbachev's offer to negotiate a separate nuclear arms deal with Paris and insist on the independence of the French nuclear force.

But the sources said that the French leader was also likely to speak out during his trip in favour of prolonging the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty. Mr Gorbachev recently called on the US to adhere to the treaty without its six-month let-out clause for a period of 15 years in return for concessions on nuclear arsenals.

M Mitterrand's arrival, in company with the new Foreign Minister, M Jean-Benoist, recently the French ambassador in Moscow — has raised expectations among Soviet

who remember his gesture in 1984 when he openly cited the name of the banished Nobel prize winner Dr Andrei Sakharov during an official Kremlin speech.

Western sources believe that the subject will gain in sensitivity because of his meeting in Paris in May with Dr Sakharov's wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, shortly before her return to the Soviet Union to resume her internal exile with her husband in the closed city of Gorky 250 miles to the east of the capital.

If the question of the Sakharovs' future does not come up in public before Western sources are confident that it will be raised at a closing news conference President Mitterrand has scheduled before he leaves Moscow on

War document reveals Auschwitz link with Waldheim's army unit

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

A newly-discovered wartime document released here yesterday shows that some 2,500 Jewish men, women and children were deported to the Auschwitz extermination camp on the orders of the German army unit in which Dr Kurt Waldheim served as the deputy chief intelligence officer.

The document, released by the World Jewish Congress (WJC) on the eve of the inauguration of Dr Waldheim as President of Austria, was discovered six days earlier in the Federal Archives in Freiburg, West Germany.

Dated September 22, 1944, it records the deportation of Jews from the end of July 1944. Deportation of Jews not holding Turkish citizenship in the entire command territory upon instructions of the High Command of Army Group E.

le/AO". This involved the Jewish population on the islands of Crete and Rhodes.

In a letter sent to the US Justice Department last April, Dr Waldheim said he was the "O3" officer of this unit. This meant he was responsible for all operational intelligence and control of the intelligence staff.

The document was discovered by the WJC, currently meeting in Jerusalem, which launched a campaign in March to have the former United Nations Secretary-General excluded from the US as a war criminal.

Mr Elan Steinberg, executive director of the WJC, said yesterday that the new evidence should be considered by the American authorities, who should place the Austrian President-elect on the "watch list" of aliens who can be excluded from the US.

Mr Steinberg said the document refuted a letter sent by Dr Waldheim to the WJC president, Mr Edgar Bronfman, on March 7, in which he said he had "never been informed" about the deportation of Greek Jews. It clearly showed, he said, that the unit in which he was a senior officer actually ordered the deportation.

The WJC means to go on seeking evidence about Dr Waldheim's wartime career. "The chief witness against him is his own signature," Mr Steinberg said.

Israel is continuing its own judicial inquiry into the wartime records, but this is not yet complete. To mark the inauguration, there is to be a special showing today in the Knesset of the nine-hour film about the Nazi Holocaust, *Shoah*.

Envoy to boycott ceremony

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

The Austrian Parliament's formal swearing-in as head of state of Dr Kurt Waldheim at a ceremony this morning will be boycotted by some diplomats and Socialist MPs.

Dr Waldheim, the former UN Secretary-General, since his election on June 8, faced a barrage of criticism over his activities as a Wehrmacht officer in the Balkans during the Second World War.

Hopes that his election would ensure that he remained in the tradition of all previous Austrian presidents — above controversy — have not been realized. Dr Waldheim's office was yesterday forced to reject new allegations from the World Jewish Congress that he was involved in deporting Jews from Crete during the war.

It was regrettable, a spokesman for Dr Waldheim said,

that this "smear campaign" continued even though Dr Waldheim had been elected President by a majority of Austrians.

But the shadows lying over Dr Waldheim's past will also be noticeable in Vienna at today's ceremony. Several Socialist MPs have already said they will be absent, and neither the Israeli envoy nor the American Ambassador, Mr Ronald Lauder, will attend.

Although the Israeli absence is interpreted here as an obvious expression of Tel Aviv's distaste for Dr Waldheim, a spokesman for the American Embassy here said that Mr Lauder could not attend because of "family reasons". Mr Lauder is, however, an American Jew of some prominence, and is believed to be unwilling to spend more time in Dr Waldheim's presence than strictly necessary.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Vienna said that the ceremony would be attended by the British Ambassador, who would follow "normal procedure".

One foreign dignitary in Vienna who is anxious to talk to Dr Waldheim, but who is not expected to attend this morning's ceremony, is Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader.

Mr Arafat, who is here for the United Nations Namibia conference, told Austrian journalists yesterday that he looked forward to talking to the new Austrian President.

NEW YORK: The American Jewish Congress is to cancel tours to Austria because the election of Dr Waldheim as President "has made it impossible" for AJC members to feel comfortable there (AP reports).

Punjab snubs inquiry on state land transfer

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

The Punjab Government yesterday said it would not make any representation to the Desai Commission, appointed to identify the 70,000 acres due for transfer next Tuesday from Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh.

Its reasoning is that Delhi has erred in asking the commission to identify the 70,000 acres afresh, when it was prepared to transfer 45,000 acres of Hindi-speaking villages and to accept the verdict of another commission on the remaining 25,000 acres.

The Venkatramiah Commission, which preceded the Desai Commission, had recommended the transfer of

70,000 acres of Punjab territory in lieu of Chandigarh and had said that the 45,000 acres offered by the state government was "inadequate".

Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, the Punjab Chief Minister, who has met Mr Justice Desai, is reported to have conveyed his inability to "co-operate" with the commission.

Mr Barnala also said the hideouts of some hard-core extremists had been uncovered. Many extremists had been "eliminated" or arrested.

Mr Harinder Singh Kahlon, leader of the militant All India Sikh Students Federation, has been arrested in connection with several murder inquiries.

Soviet officials on bribery and theft charges

Moscow (Reuters) — A former Transport Minister in the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan has been arrested for bribery and many officials in his department have been charged with theft, Pravda, the Communist Party daily newspaper, reported yesterday.

The paper did not say when the minister, Mr Anatoly Karavayev, was sacked and arrested or give details of the offence.

Pravda published a scathing account of mismanagement in the republic, focusing on construction, transport and agriculture. Bureaucracy and violations of discipline were still rife, it said.

The Japanese elections

Nakasone faces fight over future role

From David Watts, Tokyo

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone's overwhelming election victory has opened the way for extension of his term as Prime Minister, but tough intra-party bargaining separates him from his goal.

It now seems possible that Mr Nakasone may stay in office beyond the end of his second term as party president and Prime Minister at the end of October.

He has said that he would like to complete the principal tasks of reform now before the Government, the most arduous of which is reform of Japanese national railways, which many believe will take longer than the extra Diet session proposed for the autumn.

Mr Nakasone might then extend his term at least until the end of the year. But beyond that the longer-term question of leadership for party and country centres on whether he will be able to persuade the party to change its rules and give him a third two-year term as Prime Minister.

Mr Nakasone was quick to say yesterday that he would follow party rules on the extension of his term, but more significantly the party secretary-general, Mr Shin Kanemaru — who has enormous political influence — said that it would be possible to change party rules to allow Mr Nakasone another term. Mr Kanemaru has previously said that he was against any change of the LDP constitution. He is, however, not a great admirer of Mr Nakasone.

More important in leadership terms than the 96-seat majority in the House of Representatives, is the relative strengths of the factions within the LDP.



Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, placing roses on the names of elected Liberal Democratic Party candidates at the party's headquarters in Tokyo yesterday.

support of other factions to achieve the necessary two-thirds majority within the party to change its constitution.

Ironically, the largest faction — that of the former prime minister, Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the "kingmaker", who was too ill to leave his home to compete in the election — was increased by some 20 new followers. Most of these are likely to support one of Mr Nakasone's rivals for the prime ministership, the Finance Minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, a Tanaka follower, and now the strongest aspirant in terms of factional support.

But after a bruising term as Finance Minister, and with the prospect of the party being forced to raise taxes, he may be prepared to wait a little longer for the top party position.

Reagan policies served by Tokyo poll result

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Reagan Administration is delighted with the clear victory in Sunday's elections of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and hopes it will increase the chances of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone remaining Prime Minister after his term expires in October.

Mr Reagan and the Japanese leader have struck a warm personal rapport and have similar views on fighting United States protectionism and curbing Japanese imports to the US. They share a deep concern about the growing Soviet military build-up in the Pacific, saying it poses a grave threat to stability in the region.

Mr Nakasone is a forthright supporter of Mr Reagan's military build-up and arms control policies. In turn, the American leader has continued to demand cuts in the Soviet Union's force of SS20 intermediate-range missiles in Asia — many of which are targeted on Japan — during the protracted Geneva arms control negotiations.

Mr Reagan has fulsomely praised Mr Nakasone for trying to lower trade barriers against American goods, while he himself continues to fight an uphill battle in both Houses of Congress to prevent the raising of special barriers against Japanese imports.

Even if Mr Nakasone does not succeed in persuading his party to change the rules that require him to step down in October, officials in the Reagan Administration are confident that Mr Nakasone's main economic, defence and foreign policies will be closely followed by his successor.



Mrs Barbara Barlow and a friend viewing the casket (above) containing the remains of her son Kevin, while a tearful Mrs Sue Chambers, mother of Brian Chambers, leaves St Marys Church with an Australian High Commission official (below).

Hawke says Malaysian hanging of two drug traffickers is barbaric

From Tony Dabondin, Melbourne

A wave of revulsion swept Australia yesterday after the deaths of the convicted drug traffickers, Brian Chambers and Kevin Barlow, who were hanged in Kuala Lumpur's Pudu jail. Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, described the hangings as barbaric.

"I extend my deepest sympathy to the parents of these two men," Mr Hawke said in Hobart, where he is attending the Labor Party's federal conference.

One of the conference's first actions was to pass a motion condemning the execution of the two Australians.

The deaths of the Malaysian authorities had executed Chambers, a building contractor from Perth, and Barlow, a British-born Australian welder, was flashed on radio and television stations just after 9am in the eastern states.

Mr Brian Burke, the West Australian Premier, who had cabled the Malaysian Government offering to imprison the two offenders in Western Australia for life without remission, said the hanging was a sad commentary on any social or government system.

"It's certainly not in any way a means of rehabilitation ... and I'm just very, very sad," he said.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, said the Australian Government deeply regretted the executions. He said the Government understood the anguish of the families at this "terrible moment".

"The Australian Government reaffirms its abhorrence and rejection of the death penalty in any circumstances, believing that the taking of life as a punishment can never be justified," Mr Hayden said.

"The Australian Government's repugnance at the death penalty had been put forcefully to the Malaysian authorities by the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, by Senator Evans, as acting Foreign Minister, and by myself on a number of occasions in the series of representations seeking clemency for the two men," he said.

Tan Sri Zakaria, the Malaysian High Commissioner, said he sympathized with the parents of the executed men. He said he hoped the hangings would not lead to a deterioration of relations between Malaysia and Australia.

"Drug trafficking is a problem of enormous proportions in Malaysia, and is regarded as the most serious security threat to the country," Tan Sri Zakaria said.

Federal Police have stepped up security outside the Malaysian High Commission in Canberra after a death threat was made against the High Commissioner. Threats have also been made against Malaysian students at the University of New South Wales, and there is concern within the New South Wales prison system that there might be violence against Asian prisoners over the hanging.

The newspaper published a photograph of the body of Barlow, the uncovered feet sticking out from under the grey prison blanket, being carried on a stretcher into the mortuary, past a group of photographers.

WELLINGTON: Mr David Lange, the New Zealand Prime Minister, yesterday warned New Zealanders to heed the "awful message" contained in Malaysia's hanging of the two Australians (Reuters reports).

He said the executions should tell young New Zealanders that drug dealing was not only intrinsically wrong, it was "near suicidal".

Mr Lange's warning was apparently aimed at preparing the country for the possible conviction of two New Zealanders, a 43-year-old woman and her 19-year-old son, awaiting trial in Malaysia on heroin trafficking charges.



Executions highlight dangers of dealing

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Until Kevin Barlow and Brian Chambers were hanged yesterday, most travellers, especially Caucasians, had not realized the dangers of drug trafficking in Malaysia, which has now breached both of its taboos: the hanging of women and of whites.

If anything, it can be expected to be tougher on traffickers than in the past.

On the same day as the hangings, the Penang High Court sentenced to death a 69-year-old Malaysian grandmother, reinforcing the dangers of drug dealing.

There are five whites awaiting trial: Mick McAuliffe, an Australian; Derrick Gregory, of Richmond, Surrey, a West German; and a New Zealand woman and her son. All face the death sentence if convicted.

Why is Malaysia so tough on drug traffickers? It has hanged 36 Malaysians, Thais and Singaporeans since 1975, when the mandatory death penalty was introduced.

Seventy-four people are in death row, awaiting the result of appeals, but the world at large had not been aware of the situation until yesterday. In the past week two Malaysians have been sentenced to death, but this was hardly recorded.

The drug problem is serious enough for the Government to view it as bad as the communist menace.

No specific figure on drug addiction is available, but most addicts tend to be Malays, and most pushers and traffickers Chinese.

There are as many civil servants, it is said, as there are drug addicts; about one million.

The main criticism of the drug laws is not the mandatory death penalty, but more a change in trial procedure: convictions are based not on the burden of proof beyond reasonable doubt, but on the principle of the balance of probabilities.

General warns Beirut gunmen

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Brigadier General Ghazi Kenaan head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, yesterday delivered a harsh warning to the gunmen and militias of West Beirut that, if they oppose Lebanese troops patrolling the city, they will be striking "directly against Syria".

His implicit threat to use force against opponents of Syria's new "security" plan — made in a long interview with *The Times* as heavily-armed Syrian security agents stood outside his hotel room — was mainly directed at Mr Yasser Arafat and his PLO supporters, whom the general blamed for the chaos in Lebanon.

Two of three men arrested after an attempted car-bombing at Beirut airport had admitted being "Arafat Palestinians", he said. "Arafat is the man who would really like to prevent a solution in Lebanon. From the beginning, he has been trying to create an explosion here."

The general said 150 people had already been arrested in Beirut for carrying arms in contravention of Syria's security plan, and were now being held prisoner in Lebanese Army barracks.

General Kenaan is a small, dark-haired, confident man with a sharp sense of humour as well as a ruthless determination that emerged from time to time as he sat talking in his hotel room, a place of dark furnishings decorated with two bouquets of roses, a copy of a Gainsborough with a bullet hole through the middle and a sketch of President Assad grinning broadly from one corner of the suite.

He had only "40 or 50" uniformed Syrian troops in West Beirut, he claimed, but they were sufficient to give the necessary moral support to the 1,200 Lebanese troops and paramilitary police on the streets. The general clearly expects to be taken seriously — and obeyed.

"I said to the Lebanese Army officers — and today I said the same to General Osman of the internal security force — I said to them: 'You are going to have everything you need to maintain the law — but this is your country and you must work for it. We will support you — but this is your responsibility, not ours.'"

"Now all the parties (militias) have agreed to control their people and there will be no more arms carried in the streets — they will have to collect all their arms later. They will only be allowed to have one officer each for political affairs. The trouble-makers have to be faced. I told the Lebanese officers: 'We are with you. All the Lebanese people are with you. They will give you their support.'"

General Kenaan insisted that the militias would have to hand over anyone wanted by the Army, "even if that man is the personal bodyguard of a party leader."

"We are going to have peace here," he said. "My responsibility is to bring security for everyone. I don't like gunmen. I don't even have a gun for self-defence — only to defend the security of people here."

The general is nothing if not a humourist. Every morning at 7.30, he goes jogging along the Beirut seaford. "I go alone without protection or even a gun because it is important that the people see me and I hope they will be reassured. *Inshallah* (God willing) — everything has an end."

The general had remarkably little to say about the Christians who have opposed the deployment of Syrian troops in West Beirut. "The Lebanese are like this," he said. "If there are two Lebanese people, one of them cannot bear to have the other one happy. I hope they (Muslims and Christians) will be together again one day because they are one people."

Chinese lawyers organize nationally

From A Correspondent, Peking

The National Congress of Lawyers, the first meeting of its kind to be held in China since 1949, has opened here to organize China's first National Lawyers' Association.

China now has 20,000 full-time and part-time lawyers, most of whom work as legal advisers to 20,000 companies and work units, according to the Chinese Vice-Premier, Mr Qiao Shi.

These lawyers have provided legal services in 530,000 criminal cases and 230,000 civil cases in the past six years, and have been involved in 900,000 cases of "economic disputes" since 1983, Mr Qiao said at the weekend.

The national meeting is taking place at a time when China's legal structure is still in its infancy.

Although the Chinese constitution guarantees full legal rights for all citizens of the People's Republic, local associations made up of Chinese Communist Party members have arbitrated on most disputes — ranging from domestic squabbles to theft and fraud — during the past 37 years.

During the cultural revolution the rule of law was suspended, and Chinese sources now estimate that during those ten years of chaos (1966-1976) thousands of people were murdered to settle personal grudges.

The paramount leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, and his supporters have sought to give China a viable civil and economic legal codes.

A bankruptcy law is now under consideration by the National People's Congress, and a variety of business laws, including those spelling out liability in Sino-foreign joint venture investments, is now being written.

His speech made it clear that Mr Hawke was determined to defend tough policies calling for belt-tightening, despite left-wing criticism.

Meanwhile, unions in the coal industry yesterday endorsed industrial action if employers reject their superannuation claim on July 14.

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Civilian to be Premier for Ershad

From Ahmed Fazl, Dhaka

President Ershad of Bangladesh is to appoint Mr Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury as the country's civilian prime minister in a major step towards the return of democracy after more than four years of martial law, official sources said yesterday.

Mr Chowdhury, the Minister of Telecommunications in General Ershad's Cabinet, will also be elected leader of the pro-Government Jatiyo Party in Parliament, which is due to meet on Thursday.

Officials said his appointment would be announced by tomorrow, after General Ershad dissolves his Cabinet. Mr Chowdhury, aged 57, switched allegiance from the opposition Awami League to the Government in 1982.

Labor asks delegates to support Hawke

Hobart, Tasmania (Reuters)

The president of the ruling Australian Labor Party pleaded with delegates to a party conference yesterday to rally behind the Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, and help solve Australia's economic problems.

Mr Mick Young, in an opening address to the biennial conference, urged the party-making meeting not to inflict unattainable political and economic dreams on the Hawke Government.

The conference began amid a mounting economic crisis for Mr Hawke, who has failed to solve a bitter battle between unions and business over an employer-funded retirement scheme. Mr Young said economic woes facing the Government posed a major threat to implementing party objectives.

"Over the last year, our terms of trade have declined so markedly with commodity prices collapsing that they now present the Government and our party with a major impediment to growth and the fulfilment of our objectives," he said.

His speech made it clear that Mr Hawke was determined to defend tough policies calling for belt-tightening, despite left-wing criticism.

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SPECTRUM

From milk round to gravy train

In the carefree 1970s, many students felt that graduation was a magic ceremony opening the way to a host of employers offering glamorous jobs and clamouring to pay exotic salaries. Graduates now take a far more professional attitude towards finding work.

Golden hellos and exploding offers were even more particular and visited only Oxford and Cambridge. The recruiting round has been a profitable time for hotels, transformed into bazzars of video presentations and free cocktails for several weeks.

The first interviews were mainly general chats, with the next stage a more rigorous second interview, usually at the firm's head office. During this time two days of management games, verbal and numeracy tests and an introduction to the company may have included a trip to the firm's psychology.

Glittered carrots have been dangled by some companies to attract the more talented students. One American investment bank pays £1,000 when an offer is accepted immediately (a "golden hello"). With each week that passes since the original offer, the sum decreases as the candidate dithers (an "exploding offer"). But most students frown on

Finals are over, results are in and the battle by employers and graduates alike to fill the top jobs is drawing to a close. In the first of a two-part series, Fiona Maddocks finds out how the modern graduate deals with the serious and professional business of career hunting and hard interviews

such practices. "It's a good way of paying off one's debt in the college bar. But do companies really imagine we'd fall for such baits?" one student said.

For the more opportunistic or extrovert, the milk round has plenty of perks. There's the chance to make contacts and to sample good food and wine. Tales of drinking Dom Perignon all night in Mayfair are scarcely exaggerated. Students have been grateful for a chance to brush up on their interview technique before facing favoured employers. Frequently they have ended up with several offers.

But many undergraduates have found the milk round a stressful experience. Job interviews had to be juggled around preparation for finals. One graduate described the process as "eight weeks of hell. Some interviewers are needlessly sadistic. You come out feeling mugged".

Companies taking part in the milk round have been adopting a heavy American East Coast influence, and include such catch-phrases as meritocracy, high pressure, analytical content and transferable skills.

For those graduating in 1986, the prospects of finding work are good. University graduates fare better than those from polytechnics, with Oxford and Cambridge still taking the highest proportion of top jobs. Male arts graduates have been experiencing most difficulty, but anyone with technical or numerate ability has been in demand. With graduate numbers falling and 30 per cent more firms wanting to recruit this year, many students still have a wide choice of possibilities.

The most popular areas for top-calibre graduates have been the City, accountancy and information technology. Industry has a better image than before, but still suffers acute shortages of applicants in some areas. And American investment banks have replaced British merchant banks for glamour, competition and exorbitant salaries.

Teaching is unpopular, while the Civil Service, once the Mecca of high intellect, has lost most of its charm. In 1985, only 55 Cambridge graduates took Civil Service posts, the lowest figure for 10 years.

Mr Bill Kirkman, secretary of Cambridge University Careers Service, blamed this decline on its *Yer Minister* image. "The continual denigration of the Civil Service by its political masters has taken its toll on applicants", he said. "But there's also a wider range of intellectually demanding jobs available with better pay and prospects."

For all the success stories, however, there are numerous sad cases whose applications are all rejected. The moral of the milk round, as one triumphant student put it, is that bragging pays dividends. "As I see it, there's no point being British about it. You have to turn yourself into a high-class whore and peddle like hell. Then everyone's after you."



NEIL HAYWARD

Age 21
Education: Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical School for Boys, Rochester, Kent; Corpus Christi College, Oxford (history)
Job: Has accepted place in Midland Bank's new corporate personnel division
Starting salary: £10,400 a year

"The main thing I wanted out of Oxford was a job. I spent three weeks filling in forms. At one stage, I travelled to London for second interviews to regularly I knew all the commuters on the train. I never doubted I'd get a job."

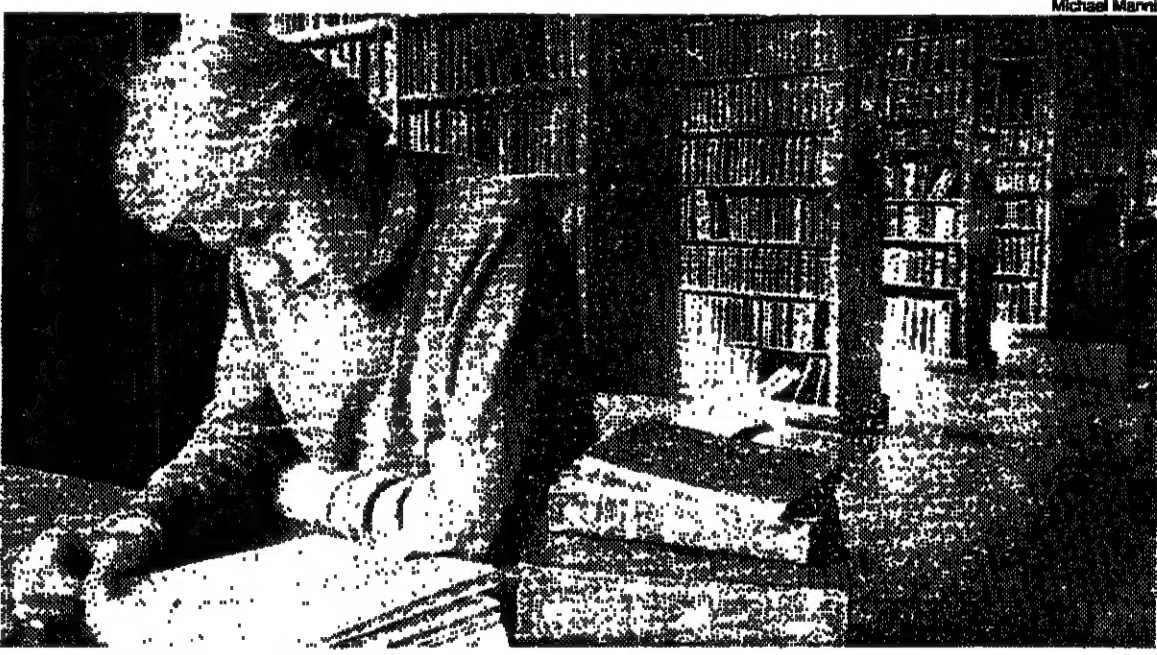
"I always intended to go into banking or personnel — something challenging, but secure. Merchant banks didn't appeal. The salaries may be massive now, but a bank

could suddenly collapse altogether." His final choice was based largely on interview. "Some of my interviewers were appallingly vague. I'd prepared myself for astute lines of questioning. Instead I was asked senseless things like who in the world I'd like to be. But at Midland, they took a far more challenging, aggressive approach."

Having offered him a job, Midland invited Neil to attend a 24-hour personnel assessment course in Surrey, then offered the position in their corporate personnel division. "Even though the organization is huge, I won't be machined into a job that 40 others are doing. I'll be shaping the job for myself. None of the other banks offered that opportunity."

He expects to stay with Midland several years. "It's up to them to keep me busy. I'm interested in money, but I wouldn't switch because of it." And of course there is the lure of a cheap mortgage.

Michael Marvi



IAN GLADMAN

Age 21
Education: Dulwich College, Christ's College, Cambridge (history)
Job: Has accepted place at Morgan Guaranty
Starting salary: £16,000

"I'm more ambitious than anyone I know, but it took quite a few interviews before I cracked the fact that you have to tell people you're a star. I was offered jobs by several

merchant and investment banks. I had to ask which would give me the best training."

"I don't want to trade Eurobonds the rest of my life. I'm looking for high pressure, hard work, early responsibility, quick promotion and high pay."

Having already taken holiday work in banking, Ian had no difficulty in securing second interviews. "At Warburg's I attended a whole day's presentation but didn't feel they were good enough to train me. At Kleinwort's they caught me

out by asking, at the end of the interview, whether I remembered their names. I said no and just kept walking. I was rejected."

He chose Morgan Guaranty, impressed by the high pay, the promise of six months' training in New York and the knowledge that 70 per cent of its graduate recruits are still there.

TOMORROW

How the employers set about selection

FASHION 1

Cut . . .

Textile students are making a better show than their fashion counterparts this year with folios bulging with creative ideas, and it is Scotland that is showing the way for British design

Last week, five Scottish colleges staged a joint design show that should be a beacon for other art schools. Boldly-printed fabrics, subtle weaves, ceramics, jewellery, duvets and table napkins were all shown on a circular stage in front of an audience that included Princess Anne and Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland.

The idea was to show in London the wealth of design talent in Scotland. The show, sponsored by the Scottish Development Agency, succeeded, as so few college shows do, in making design seem relevant, important and

often more serious and important than the end-of-term fashion show.

Is the annual jamboree of catwalk shows really necessary? The Royal College of Art has turned its *Leavers' show* into a gala fund-raising event, even though many established designers would be nervous of such a showbiz spotlight. In spite of the odd flashes of colour and fun, and capsule collections from Royal College graduates, no one could really fill the stage or hold the attention. The resulting feeling of disappointment is unfair and unfortunate to a college which prides itself on feeding fashion's voracious creative appetite.

The St Martin's College of Art show has become an event on the fashion calendar, with Jasper Conran and hat-maker Stephen Jones there to be seen as well as to see the students. I would like to see a third of the work weeded out (especially the carbon copies of Azzedine Alaïa skirts), thus concentrating the show on the genuine creative talent. Lydia Kemeny, the principal, while accepting that the show runs too long, says that it is unfair to pre-select, as part of the final assessment is on the student's ability to present the work.

If the purpose of the end-of-term show is to help students to get jobs in the industry, I am not sure that a catwalk show necessarily spotlights the most talented. Since the medium spells out the message, it must also favour fashion over textile students.

Fashion shows are expensive to mount. College teaching staff, who have already taken on the extra burden of job placement, now find themselves raising sponsorship to back the shows. Inter-departmental rivalries, and a feeling that colleges are in competition with each other for dwindling government support, and a decreasing number of jobs in the indus-

try, discourage joint efforts — although the Inner London Education Authority stages a show of six London colleges tomorrow at County Hall.

The design talent in Scotland is echoed throughout Britain in colleges from Liverpool to Brighton who show in far-flung venues over a five-week period. The out-of-town colleges put in a great deal of effort, yet it is hard to view more than a handful or to compare their work realistically. If the colleges could work together to show in one week, and ideally in one venue, the impact would be greater.

Scottfree in London is at the Scottish Trade Centre, 17 Cockspur Street, SW1, from tomorrow until July 31.

Bold fabric image using woodcut by Ronald Sherriff, Dundee, graduating to RCA

desirable to the whole of life, rather than isolated in the fashionable wardrobe.

"No one gives enough credit to what textiles do for a garment", Zandra Rhodes said as we watched printed table cloths shaken out on stage, patterned umbrellas twirl, and simple modern garments leap to life in print. The most classic men's suits were given a cutting edge of style in the tactile woods and richly-coloured weaves.

Cut versus cloth is the great divide this summer, when the college fashion shows have been generally disappointing and the textile students exceptionally strong. Or perhaps it is rather that the fashion students put all the focus on presenting and styling a handful of garments, while the flat artists' folios of their textile colleagues seem to bulge with creative imagination.

Scottfree, the joint Scottish college show, was devised by Mike Rosen, a fashion show presenter who taught for five years at Middlesex Polytechnic and understands how to brief and encourage students. Working with Patricia Berry, of the Scottish Trade Centre, Rosen gave a time frame to the show. Each of the five colleges — at Glasgow, Galashiels, Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Dundee — was given a time of day as a focus. Rosen was then able to show Glasgow's extraordinary printed felts or delicate devore fabrics alongside complementary sculptures, printed textiles on restaurant lunch tables and Dundee's imaginative prints climbing into bed.

"We want to show how much talent there is in interior design and textiles, rather than just fashion", says Patricia Berry, who envisaged the show and worked on it for eight months. The Scottish Trade Centre is backing up the show from tomorrow with an exhibition of student work that manufacturers and commercial studios can study in detail. Many colleges hold similar displays, which are

Designer jewellery at the Scottfree show: acrylic bangle by Melina McKenzie of Fife; acrylic jewels by Susan Fraser

Not shown: Mini-Tweeds; Dark Mini-Tweeds; Blue Fox; Two Tone Fox; White Mini-Tweeds; Raccoon; Cross Fox; Mini-Tweeds; Red Fox; Coyote

Sharp tailors show (RCA) and fashion show (RCA) opened the show, and many of the clothes and fashion shows were shown.

Above: The fashion show at the Scottfree show.

Eight fashion shows at the Scottfree show.

Dicing with life and death in the desert

A 12-year-old child in a British secondary school thinks himself into the mind of an African desert nomad. In front of him, his BBC Micro flashes up a map of North Africa. The countryside is divided into coloured squares, running from green for good arable land to yellow for desert.

Starting with a fixed number of camels, goats and cattle, the player has, during the course of a year, or 182 moves in what is billed as the first

How a new computer game will teach British pupils about the fight for survival in the Third World

computer game about development, to travel round his inhospitable desert environment, negotiating a series of climatic, bureaucratic and other problems.

The computer throws up a number of variables, such as rain or an animal epidemic. (The BBC Micro's 32K capacity is used to the full as its sound facility imitates a steady downpour.) With rain, the wells fill up and the young nomad's cattle multiply. Without rain, they die. If this happens, the computer lets out an eerie screech.

At the end of the year the player is presented with a print-out assessing his performance and giving the tally of his animal wealth.

There are additional role games, involving a female villager and a government officer.

In the villager game, the participant has to choose eight out of 14 development schemes which might benefit her people. The population of her village is stated at the start. She then has to allocate time to schemes such as irrigation and hygiene classes. A clock in the corner of the computer screen ticks away as simultaneously, a multiple graph provides information on how each scheme improves life in the village. At the end of the game the revised population is given.

In the government officer game, the player has to spend the state's money on a variety of schemes. The object is to maximize the cultivation of cash crops, earnings from foreign exchange, and finally, balance the budget.

The whole package, called Sand Harvest, has been pio-



Finger on the button: making a wrong move could prove fatal

neered by one of Britain's most respected but least-known development agencies, the Centre for World Development Education (CWDE), in conjunction with Longman Micro Software.

Sand Harvest, launched today, is not cheap at £30 including VAT and postage, but the price does cover four comprehensive background booklets — one for each of the role-players and one for the organizers.

These booklets tie the game to one particular country, Mali. The organizers' manual

children aged from 10 upwards.

The game's launch comes as CWDE's own future remains in the balance. Timothy Raisen, Minister for Overseas Development, is due to pronounce before the end of the summer on whether the Government will continue to provide the centre with the funding it needs to survive.

Since starting 10 years ago, CWDE has had a hand-to-mouth existence as government, aid agencies and others have argued about where responsibility for development education lies.

The Overseas Development Administration's £100,000-a-year grant is due to end in March next year and the Government has said that it wants CWDE to look to private means for its funding.

In March 1984 CWDE's fortunes appeared to look up when it received over £80,000 from a gala performance of Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical *Starlight Express*. But last summer it suffered a setback when it was forced to spend more than £70,000 fighting dry rot in its Victoria headquarters.

The campaign has since moved to smaller offices in north London, where it will save £36,000 on establishment costs. Three of its full-time staff have been made redundant (eight remain). New efforts are being made to raise non-government funds.

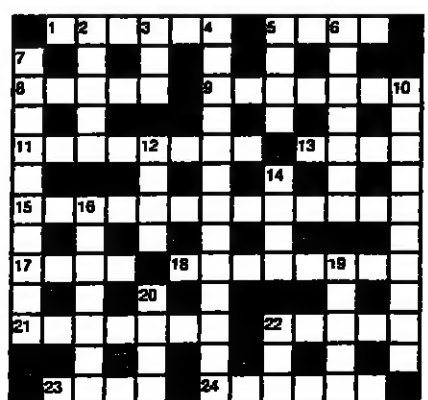
Andrew Lycett

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CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 996

ACROSS
1 Road surface (6)
5 Occupied (4)
8 Yoke neck fitting (5)
9 Confound (7)
11 Not southwards (8)
13 Den (4)
15 Going round (13)
17 Prepare (4)
18 Nominator (8)
21 Lung air sacs (7)
22 Very large thing (15)
23 Clotted (4)
24 Fatal (6)

DOWN
2 Cutter shaft (5)
3 Cut grass (3)
4 Causing disagreement (13)
5 Filler (4)
6 Course subjects (7)
7 Horn of plenty (10)
10 Valuables area (10)

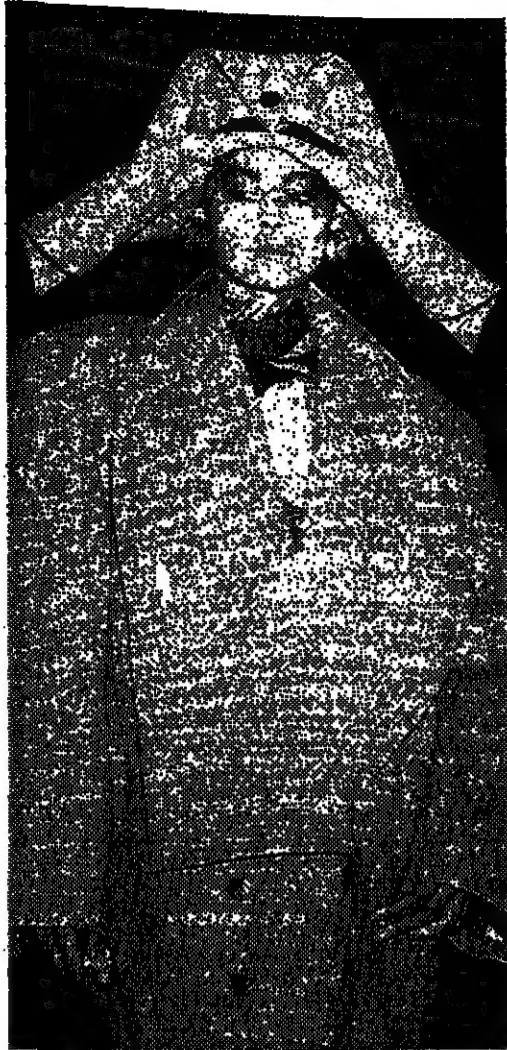


12 Due time (4)
14 Card-match game (4)
16 Faith re-awakening (7)
19 Bouncy Brazilian dance (15)
20 Gangster (4)
22 Black lignite (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 995
ACROSS: 1 Datum 4 Lowdown 8 Flair 9 Neglect 10 Sanitise 11 Waif 13 Femme fatal 17 Odds 18 Beverage 21 Bambini 22 Elite 23 Ducking 24 Angke
DOWN: 2 Decree 3 Train 4 Maritime 5 Long-suffering 6 Wage 7 Overall 7 Noifs 12 Elctera 14 Endemic 15 Fortold 16 Recede 19 Aging 20 Mini

هكذا من النجف

... gives way to cloth



Sharp tailoring was the key to St Martin's show (Rebecca Tyrrel writes). Body-conscious suits, coats and dresses, inset with pleats or finished with fish tails, opened the graduate designs. There were rag dolls, gangsters, Dickensian doctors and flamenco dancers. Rifat Ozbek and Jean Paul Gaultier strongly influenced much of the students' work, but behind the *mardi gras* atmosphere, well-cut clothes and strong shapes followed fashion's return to the body-conscious. Aaron Wilson's draped jersey dresses and wool crepe jackets over sunray pleated skirts made a fresh, sophisticated collection, while Tony Crosbie's menswear featured voluminous Las Vegas suits appliqued with sequinned paisleys.

Above: Gray flannel coat and Napoleonic hat, by Clive Westerman of St Martin's



Right: Face-printed nightshirt and patterned bed linen by Fidiyona Nelson from Dundee

COMMENT

Simon Richardson

I believe that design education, through the attitudes and expectations it creates, does not serve young designers as well as it might. I believe, too, that the British fashion industry, in my experience hidebound, incompetent and lacking in integrity or vision, is also greatly to blame for the poor performance of Britain's young designers.

Fashion is taught with a two-dimensional bias. Students graduate with full design sketchbooks and all-but-empty cutting and construction notebooks. They are taught in a system geared to preparing them for working as assistants in large companies, in a country where they will have to set up business on their own. Even the basis of sound financial management is neglected.

Design graduates enter an industry that is fragmented. Integrity is lacking. Young designers gain orders from shops, only to have designs poorly manufactured by factories.

Management and administration is done by people with a traditional business approach where the product is unchanged from year to year. British design talent has been used by our foreign competitors to grow rich. But it is their ability to direct that talent that has helped them.

A business-like attitude is expected from young designers, but the industry itself makes it difficult. Many textile companies are unwilling to deal with students.

The problem is that education has failed to keep pace with altered circumstances. The present system that culminates in a lavish degree show encourages young designers to act like those who have backing and organization. The industry is waking up to the fact that it is easier to give a designer training in business than a businessman training in design.

Simon Richardson, a former Middlesex Poly student, is now a freelance fashion designer



Floral fancies: cotton evening dress and flower circlet headress, from Laura Ashley

Flower power is back in fashion for summer fragrances. First in the corn field is Estee Lauder's Beautiful, with its graceful blend of 2,000 flowers and herbs, including the gentle jasmijn and the powerful tuberose.

Old-fashioned girls will come up smelling of roses, honey or even Cox's apples. The first three fragrances have been recreated from original formulae by Crabtree and Evelyn; the scent of Apple joins South Sea Island Flowers and the romantically named l'Eclair d'Amore, all using the nature-knows-best concept of blended fruit, flowers and herbs.

Next's new fragrance range

Scented garden

also says it with flowers with a bunch of floral bouquets botanically named as Floribunda - blending rose, freesia, jasmijn and lilac - Lilium and Lonerica (wild honeysuckle). Created for Next by Molton Brown, the prettily-packaged bottles of eau de toilette cost £9.99 from Next branches.

Fabergé did not just create a fragrance, it landscaped a garden to launch it in. It commissioned garden design-

er Michael Balston to create a Fleurs du Monde garden full of delicate blooms for the Chelsea Flower Show in May. The sweet smells of bluebell, hyacinth and rose linger on in the Fleurs du Monde fragrance.

June was roses all the way, and their fragrance is captured in the manufacturers' powerful essential oils. The Perfumer's Workshop's Tea Rose now comes in full bloom as a perfume in a beautiful crystal flacon with a Lalique rosebud stopper. The quarter-ounce bottle sells at £40, but you can splash on the scent of roses more cheaply with the eau de toilette at just £12.95 for a 10z bottle.

HARRODS SUMMER FUR SALE

Starts tomorrow 9am to 7pm

BUY A FUR NOW
AT OFF SEASON PRICES
AND WE'LL STORE IT FREE
UNTIL OCTOBER '86

Furs from Grosvenor Canada. The examples listed here are all Half Price or less.

Illustrated:
Pastel Female Mink coat

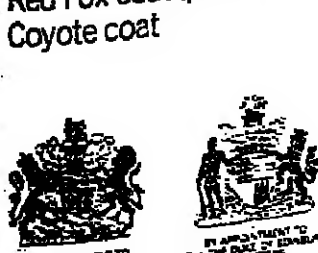
Not shown:
Mink Tweed coat
Dark Mink coat with fox trim
Blue Fox jacket
Two Tone Fox coat
White Mink jacket with fox trim
Raccoon jacket
Cross Fox stroller
Mink and Fox jerkin
Red Fox coat (petite size)
Coyote coat

Harrods Usual Price	Sale Price
£5,500	£2,750
£7,795	£3,895
£3,750	£1,850
£1,795	£895
£3,995	£1,495
£2,795	£1,395
£2,500	£1,250
£15,000	£6,500
£6,250	£2,995
£9,995	£4,995
£6,995	£3,495

Fitch and Mink coat
Stranded Fitch coat
Dark Female Mink jacket

Harrods Usual Price	Sale Price
£5,995	£2,495
£9,725	£3,995
£3,500	£1,750

Fur Salon. First Floor. Personal shoppers only. All reductions are from Harrods Usual Prices. Credit Sale Agreements No deposit. 24 equal monthly payments (APR 24.8%). Interest free if you settle within 10 months. Ask for written details. Sale Opening Hours Wednesday 9th July 9am to 7pm. Thursday 10th to Saturday 19th July 9am to 6pm. Monday 21st July to Friday 1st August 9am to 5pm. Wednesdays 9am to 7pm, Saturdays 9am to 6pm.



THE TIMES DIARY

Out of the liner fire

Cruise passengers could soon be bugged by their crew if radical measures now being proposed to fight Achille Lauro-style attacks against passenger ships and ports are introduced. *Violence at Sea*, a report due to be released later today by the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Maritime Bureau, calls for security to be brought in line with the strict precautions taken by airlines and airports. Apart from on-board camera and microphone surveillance, proposals include electronic screening of boarding passengers and their luggage, automatically locking doors sealing off areas which can be flooded with water or gas, hidden alarm buttons and, for ships deemed most at risk, plainclothes security men or armed "sea marshals". Eric Elken, director of the IMB, says that cruise ships are soft targets and governments and shipping companies have a moral obligation to protect passengers.

Bitters bit

Since the Church and the co-ops conjoined to quash Sunday shop opening for the umpteenth time, the disappointed champions of reform take malicious pleasure in notifying me of two developments. Salisbury Cathedral has applied to the local authority for a permit to allow its bookshop to open on the Sabbath, when others in the city would face prosecution for selling so much as a Bible. And in Derbyshire Ilkeston co-op is in court this morning charged with the illegal sale on Sundays of holidays by one of its travel bureaux. "We don't understand it," a co-op spokesperson said yesterday. "We sold holidays on Sundays in Nottinghamshire too, and there was no suggestion of any prosecution there."

No, minister

The Department of the Environment is fast building a reputation for minor clangers. Only last week, members of the local authority associations were mystified by the request for a second annual rate support grant meeting, promptly cancelled as being due to an "administrative error". Now I discover a second letter, this time a reply to a barrister from Islington Labour leader Margaret Hodge. Ms Hodge has for the past three years claimed that figures built into the housing grant have penalized those authorities with large council stocks and accompanying high rent arrears. Imagine her surprise, therefore, when outgoing Environment Secretary Kenneth Baker wrote back saying he agreed. Luckless private secretary Robin Young hastily scribbled off another letter: "In the Secretary of State's letter to you of April 11 I am afraid that, owing to a typing error, the word 'not' was omitted from the sentence beginning on the final line of the first page. That sentence should have read: 'But I was not convinced...'".

BARRY FANTONI



"Yes, he's a lot better. The regular doses of publicity seem to be working."

Multiverbalized

Teachers in Ealing must have left a lecture yesterday on community issues in education with their heads reeling. Maurice Lynch's subject had so excited the borough community education "team" that it wrote to schools beforehand to brief them: "The recent suppression of ancient and mainly oriental religions on a substantially post-Christian society pre-occupied with ecological threats posits an education dynamic that is more complex than the ostensible challenge of teaching about many religions." And this is the big question: "Is R.E. in essence any more than a courteous nod to a multicultural society pragmatized into a neutral, non-committal, and non-controversial subject?" Use both sides of the paper.

The ball is over

I am declaring the innings closed on the highest-score-in-an-over debate, and not before time. A reader berates me for not already knowing about the pre-war village fiasco during which a batsman cleared the boundary with a mighty stroke, and the ball lodged firmly between the coals in a passing rail truck. Once again, the ball was not declared lost as its whereabouts was known. But, as you will be aware if you have been following this correspondence, there was nothing especially new about that. The difference is that in this match, the batsman had no need to run. The scorer entered the innings total as "infinite", and it was said by Sir Michael Hazeldine, then Secretary for Air

Time for honest talk on Aids

Michael Adler says it is far too late for British squeamishness

We were warned about Aids in the United Kingdom but have been too slow in mounting a programme of health education. We have allowed prejudice to rule over concern for public health.

The first case of Aids in homosexual men was reported in San Francisco when the proportion of homosexual males infected by the virus had already reached between 20 and 25 per cent. This was in 1982. At that time, in London, the virus had probably infected 4 per cent of homosexual men. Yet it was not until 1986 that a programme of health education was started. By then the virus had spread to well over 25 per cent and British cases of Aids had started.

Not all of those infected develop Aids but we have to assume that those carrying the virus are infectious to others. A particular concern is that the virus may have infected between 25 and 100 times as many people as those who have gone to doctors and hospitals.

In London the proportion of homosexuals attending departments of genito-urinary medicine or clinics for sexually transmitted diseases who are infected with the virus has risen from 4 per cent in 1982 to 35 per cent in 1985. In provincial departments it has doubled from 5 to 10 per cent between 1984 and 1985.

Drug addicts have always constituted more of a problem in the United States than in Europe. This is changing. In 1985 surveys

showed that 76 per cent of addicts in Italy, 32 per cent in Switzerland and 10 per cent in the UK were infected with the virus and in one general practice in Edinburgh the figure was as high as 50 per cent. Since both drug addicts and some homosexual men (about 10-15 per cent are bisexual) engage in heterosexual intercourse, the virus can spread to women and from them to babies.

No cure or vaccine is available. The cost of looking after a patient from time of diagnosis to death is considerable. In the United States, depending on the city, the cost ranges from \$24,000 to \$140,000. In central London it is £6,700. Clearly, it not only makes medical but also economic sense to prevent transmission of the virus.

Health education is the cornerstone. Prevention rather than cure must be our watchword. So far the government has allocated £2.6 million for health education. An extensive programme was designed, but only part of it—modified in language—has been put into effect. All we are seeing is inexplicit advertisements in newspapers. It is not enough.

The campaign will have to use explicit terms. Advertisements

will have to be placed on television and radio; material will have to be put through letterboxes. Why have the authorities not launched such a campaign?

The answer is, bluntly, that sex (and worse, homosexuality) and drug addiction are involved. These are issues that tear at the fabric of family life, so beloved of our present government. But the problem is not recent. Our society has always failed to provide good health education and, especially, publicity on sex and related matters such as contraception. This is particularly so with sexually transmitted diseases.

There is a moral dilemma: instruction on how to avoid, say, gonorrhoea is tantamount to encouraging indiscriminate fornication. Aids has occurred predominantly in homosexual men. It has not only damaged that group's health and acceptance by the rest of the community, but it has tapped into society's natural homophobia. That has become an excuse for inertia.

Cynics cannot be blamed for believing that had Aids arisen in heterosexuals and babies, society would have forced, and found politicians receptive to, a rapid

response. As it is, our inertia will mean that heterosexuals and babies are now truly at risk through transmission from infected bisexuals and drug addicts.

Yet we have the infrastructure to produce a campaign. The Health Education Council exists for such a purpose. The Terrence Higgins Trust has done excellent work by trying to educate homosexuals about the disease in an imaginative and direct manner. The two bodies should be allowed to work in tandem.

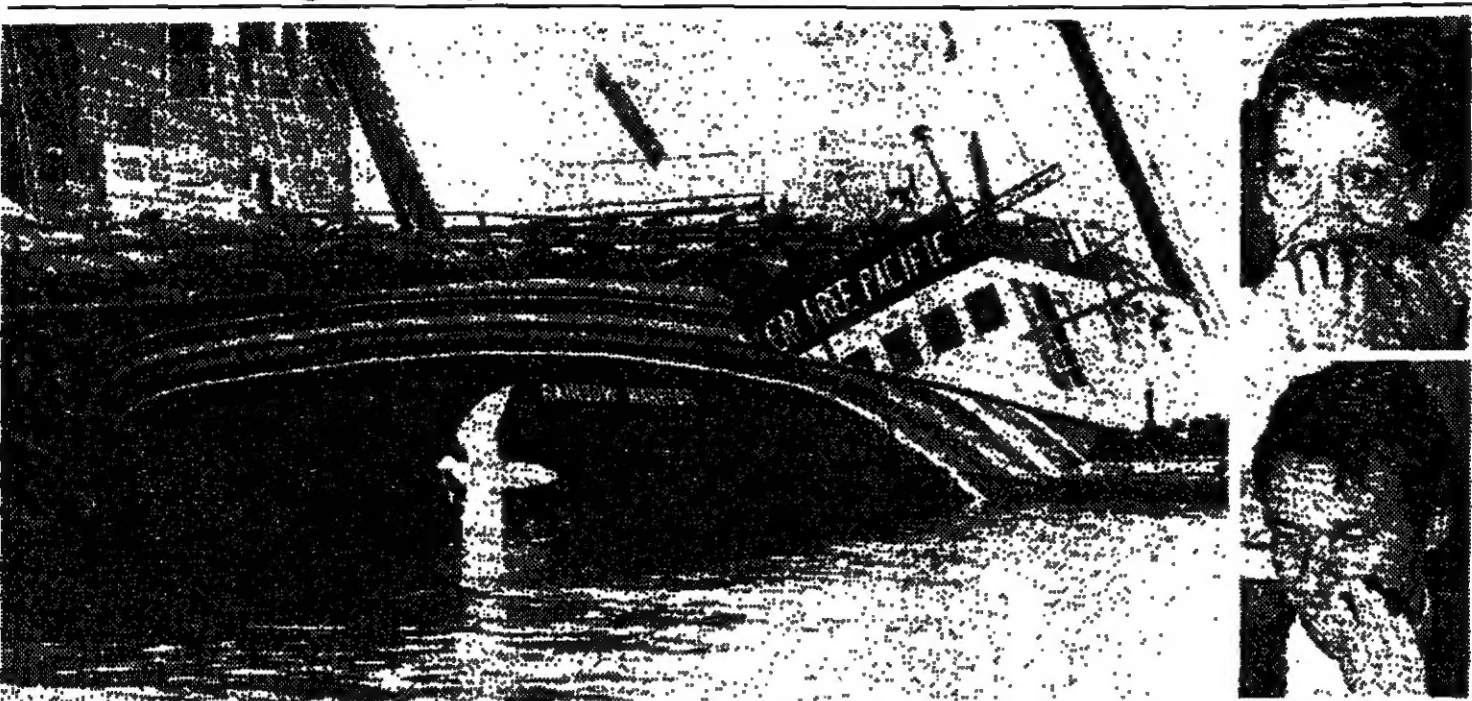
Local initiatives should also be encouraged and funded. Education should be directed towards male homosexuals and drug addicts but also women who might be involved with a male bisexual and for whom vaginal intercourse might thus pose hazards.

Direct language should be used, referring in colloquial terms to sexual techniques. The message has to be targeted and that means small-circulation papers and out-of-the-clubs magazines, notice-boards in clubs and hand-outs in pubs. The campaign must be taken out of the political arena and given to those with expertise.

The squeamishness of politicians is a barrier to action. How many more warnings do we need? The time has come for humanitarian common sense to overcome prejudice and inertia.

The author is professor of genito-urinary medicine, Middlesex Hospital and Medical School.

Richard Long on why New Zealand has freed the two French agents



Death ship: Dominique Prieur (top right) and Alain Mafart pleaded guilty to manslaughter after the attack on the Rainbow Warrior

Wellington A year ago this Thursday, when two bombs ripped holes in the side of the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior, sending it to the bottom of Auckland harbour, the reverberations spread around the world.

Before long it emerged that the sinking in which a man was killed, was the work of French saboteurs, acting on high orders to stop the ship from interfering with a French nuclear test. It was a crime that rocked the French government.

But now, on the eve of the anniversary, new reverberations threaten the New Zealand premier, David Lange—because a deal has been struck to free a Frenchman and woman jailed for their part in the highly emotional affair.

The two became dramatic symbols to New Zealanders. At least five agents from the French secret service, the DGSE, and possibly as many as 15 took part in the sabotage operation.

Some flew to New Zealand as tourists, such as Dominique Prieur and Capt Alain Mafart, who pretended to be honeymoon couple called Sophie and Alain Turenge. Others came in a New Caledonian yacht, the Ouvea, smuggling in explosives and diving equipment.

New Zealand justice was not for sale, the prime minister said

The Turenge couple were picked up by police just two days after the sabotage. The Ouvea yachtmen had sailed away, were tracked by police to Norfolk Island, north-east of New Zealand, but were released for lack of evidence. Samples taken from the yacht later showed evidence of explosives having been stored aboard, but by this time the yacht had disappeared—scuttled in mid-Pacific—and her crew had

After all the rhetoric, a vulnerable deal

been whisked to Tahiti in a French nuclear submarine.

The French government at first denied involvement and then issued an official whitewash known as the Triot Report. But in the end when their guilt was proved, the French defence minister and the head of the secret service were dismissed.

The New Zealand police had a trump card in Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart.

Last November they pleaded guilty in Auckland to charges of manslaughter and wilful damage to a ship and were each sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

The New Zealand public had reacted with incredulity and then with outrage as the drama unfolded. David Lange found it politically useful to fan the sentiment. His government was—and still is—involved in a row with Washington over its refusal to admit nuclear-powered and nuclear-capable warships to New Zealand ports.

Lange accused the French of indulging in state-sponsored terrorism. Their action, he said, showed the desperation of nuclear powers. He demanded an apology from then prime minister, Laurent Fabius, and President Mitterrand, suggesting approval for the operation had come from the top.

In the aftermath of the Affair Greenpeace, it was the French government that looked shaky. But last night it was Lange who looked uneasy. Following arbitra-

tion by the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Lange had to announce that Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart are to be deported to the French atoll of Hao, north of the French nuclear testing site of Mururoa atoll.

Lange commented that their destination was "an exquisite irony that will not be lost on the French", but his electorate may not be so amused. Political polls in New Zealand have been strongly opposed to the release of the agents.

Finally came a ban on lamb's brains, a delicacy in France

And indeed Lange's past rhetoric has been studied with promises to this effect. The agents would not be released during the lifetime of his government, he pledged on several occasions last year. New Zealand justice was not for sale, he said. There would be no deal with the French.

The French made it clear they wanted their agents out. They took the view that the agents were mere pawns in the exercise and were simply carrying out orders. To satisfy public opinion in France, they must be released.

The French government started a trade squeeze. First they cancelled contracts to supply New Zealand meat and potatoes to New Caledonia. Then there was a

halt to tinned kiwi fruit exports to France. French customs officers began slicing open New Zealand bales of wool, ostensibly and rather ludicrously in search of heroin.

Finally came a ban on New Zealand lamb's brains, a delicacy in France but one with few other markets.

Lange changed his tack earlier this year and said the agents would not be "released to freedom". Negotiations started with the French; were called off; started again.

After the arbitration announcement, under which New Zealand is paid \$7 million in compensation, Lange all but admitted that his government had been forced into the deal because of the trade sanctions.

His government did not want martyrdom, he said. There had been a choice of "pig-headedly charging forward to compound the damage" or resolving differences with France.

He argued that there was nothing pleasant about the atoll of Hao, which he said rose to a height of only four feet above sea level and was a sort of French military dump. But the New Zealand opposition leader, Jim Bolger, suggested that the agents were going into retirement in a pleasant Pacific paradise in the company of family and friends.

"Quite simply, they have been given de facto freedom," he said. "Mr Lange said the agents were not for sale, but the seven million dollars seems to be the modern version of 12 pieces of silver."

Bolger said Lange had made a fool of himself, had gone back on his word and had exposed the country to international ridicule.

These charges are going to be difficult for Lange to counter, considering his earlier rhetoric. The spectacle of a cave-in to trade sanctions will also raise concern about the same thing happening in his row with the United States over nuclear ships.

Douglas Evans

Japan reaches out to the US

The sweeping parliamentary gains registered on Sunday by Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party may prove a watershed, not only for the practice of a more forceful style of democratic leadership within the country, but also for a more active political role for Japan in world affairs. For whether Yasuhiro Nakasone goes on to a third term as prime minister, or remains in office only briefly after October 31, his election triumph virtually ensures that he can at the very least become the king-maker of the LDP.

The election represents an unmistakable vote of confidence in his ambition to steer Japan into a political role in world affairs commensurate with its economic strength. For if the recent Tokyo summit was, to most European leaders, chiefly about terrorism, exchange rates and interest rates, it was to the Japanese government a further step towards establishing the parity of importance of the Asia-Pacific region with that of the Atlantic.

For two compelling reasons—the one commercial, the other personal—the Reagan Administration, unlike most of its European counterparts, has already understood this new balance of power. The Pacific Basin has for some time contained the most human and natural resources of any comparable region. With its spectacular growth over the past 25 years—in the 1960s GNP per person grew in the Asia-Pacific region by 50 per cent and in the 1970s by 70 per cent—the Pacific now carries more trade than the Atlantic. With North American exports to the Pacific area equaling those to Europe, it is difficult to refute the rising relative importance of the Pacific to the US.

Most observers are aware of the firm friendship between Nakasone and Reagan, who together preside over two-thirds of the GNP of the seven summit nations. But the personal links between the present US administration's top leadership with the Pacific long preceded the carefully nurtured Reagan-Nakasone partnership, which has held firm despite some pressing trade and currency problems.

Not only and most obviously is Reagan a Californian and a former Governor of that state—with all that implies in implanting a Pacific perspective—but all his top foreign policy cabinet members have Pacific experience. The Secretaries of State, George Shultz, and of Defence, Caspar Weinberger, were both leading figures with Bechtel, the international construction company

with headquarters in San Francisco and very extensive Pacific business contracts.

Almost unnoticed by European leaders this Pacific-orientated administration had been consistently pursuing its "quiet diplomacy" in a region which a decade ago, in the wake of the Vietnam era, had little confidence in US leadership. In Japan, the Association of South East Asian Nations, and Australasia, US policy has been modestly successful, barring minor exceptions such as the New Zealand non-nuclear stand. Without the powerful example of US democracy, and more particularly of its free economic institutions, the spectacular economic progress of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan—and the only slightly less striking economic advances made by the ASEAN group; the Philippines excepted—would scarcely have taken place.

With few exceptions European commentators interpreted the Reagan tour to Bali as an exercise to alleviate presidential jetlag. No doubt it was. But Bali is part of Indonesia, which in turn is part of ASEAN, America's fifth-largest trading partner. Last year, Secretary Shultz chose the ASEAN ministerial meeting as the venue for a major speech on global economic expansion, a flyer in fact for the Plaza Pact between the Group of Five. As ASEAN sees itself as a bridge between the Third World and the Western industrial nations, what more natural step than for the president to take them into his confidence before the Tokyo summit?

But if a "Pacific tilt" is discernible in US foreign policy, where does that leave Europe? The continent's importance to the US has not so much been declining, but standing still. At the moment there is no inherent conflict of interest between the Atlantic and the Pacific allies of the US. However, from the vantage point of the Pacific, NATO looks like the Maginot Line all over again, to which Europeans wish to remain economically, culturally and militarily. Though 25 per cent of the EEC's GNP is exported, only a meagre 10 per cent of its trade is conducted outside Europe, whereas in the early 1980s the five principal members of ASEAN conducted 34 per cent of their trade outside the Pacific.

While there is no realistic prospect of the US precipitately abandoning its European commitments, they could be increasingly neglected in the future—particularly if the Pacific offers a more welcoming political and commercial environment.

Digby Anderson

Learning the right lessons

The press gave much, though unsustained, attention to the latest thoughts of the Employment Minister, Kenneth Clarke, on the inner cities, in which he appeared to advocate using tax and rate-payers' money to bribe contractors to employ, not those they currently find the best employees, but those he thinks they should employ. In order to secure government money allocated to inner cities, it appears, firms should employ labour on criteria of location and race, favouring blacks and Asians.

If this were indeed the minister's intention, and if these are the sticks and carrots to make such an intention effective, it like the "contract compliance" mooted last year, is approaching positive discrimination, in favour of one and inevitably against another group based on race or address rather than job suitability.

But Clarke swiftly assured us that no sticks would be used. And indeed, at central government level—though one cannot be so confident about the employment antics of some local councils—the sticks do not (yet) exist. There would be no "blacklist" of firms wayward enough to use their own judgement in recruiting. Quite what he does intend, however, was not so clear.

The press did not comment on the other part of the story, in which Clarke was said to wish to "create a black middle class". He had recently been to America, seen one, liked it and would like to "create" one here. For once, this is a case where thinking—more accurately, wishful thinking—could have done with a dose of reading in economics and sociology. We will pass by the highly questionable idea of "middle class" being used to describe widely differing individuals: if we must use any description at all, let it be middle classes. But note in passing the preposterous notion that social strata, rather than emerging from complex, dispersed and spontaneous actions and values, can be invented to the convenience of politicians.

Pause to consider the offensive ignorance of the extensive black and Asian middle classes that already exist. They have got where they are through their talent, work and sacrifice in the face of considerable obstacles—not least those erected by politicians and bureaucrats to deter people keen to start small businesses.

But most of all the American lesson needs to be taken in full: not just by gazing at black middle classes, but by reading those social scientists who explain their origin. The US has been through a series of policies ranging from "colour-

blindness"—avoiding negative discrimination by equality of opportunity—through requirement that government contractors take "positive" steps such as advertising jobs in black magazines, to what amounts to quotas with contractors having to identify areas in which "protected groups" (blacks, Hispanics, women, workers over 50, Vietnam veterans and religious minorities) are "underutilized".

The regulations refer to "goals" rather than quotas but given the competition for jobs they act as quotas. Examples of positive discrimination or, in the more illuminating American terminology, reverse discrimination. The story is well told by Professor Kenneth Holland in his *Reversing Racism: Lessons from America*.

The first American lesson is that the movement from equal opportunity to quotas has been a muddled slide, rather than a clear division. Well-intentioned efforts easily end as reverse racism. The second lesson is that the expansion of the US black middle classes took place before, and not in consequence of, reverse racist policies.

The third, hammered home by black economists such as Professors Thomas Sowell and Walter Williams, is that "positive discrimination" actually hurts black prospects. What arguments for it really say, "loud and clear", in Sowell's words, "is that black people just don't have it, and that they will have to be given something in order to have something. Black people who are already competent... will be undermined as black becomes synonymous—in the minds of black and white alike—with incompetence, and black achievement becomes synonymous with charity and payoffs."

Reverse discrimination encourages blacks to indulge in political lobbying and welfare dependence. It lowers blacks' self-image, which is far too low already, and undermines any chance of their crucial interest that the white majority should regard them as intellectual, moral and social equals.

But politicians can do something for ethnic minorities. The minorities need equality before the law. They need, even more than at present, to have themselves and their property protected by the forces of law and order.

They don't need, they will be impeded by, politically-instigated preferential treatment. That's the lesson from America. Mr Clarke.

The author is director of the Social Affairs Unit.

Just get this the right way down

As Parliament moves towards recess and the time when ministers hope to God that nothing will happen in the next two months to call them back from the Mediterranean, it is difficult to tell whether the sudden absence of new developments in the long Land Rover-Sikorsky-Guinness-Pear-Allied Biscuits-Westland-Argyll-United Distillers-Allied Lyons saga (a) threatens or strengthens Mrs Thatcher's position; (b) is due to a genuine stalemate or just an agreement by all parties not to muck up the two months and (c) makes any sense at all.

Let us at least attempt (c). Many people are still under the impression that the crisis erupted only when Westland was suddenly aware that the European consortium producing the EH101, the first helicopter really able to fly upside-down for long periods (Fokker, Fiat and the German Blohm & Voss yard, for this was primarily a naval helicopter), might beat its model—with it, it was said by Sir Michael Hazeldine, then Secretary for Air

and Water, the aid of Libyan money channelled through Fiat. It is now known, however, that the Anglo-Irish consortium Guinness-Pear had, many months earlier, almost accidentally solved the problem of a drink that could be drunk upside-down by the pilots.

It was already known from early NASA experiments that while it is quite easy, after some practice, for a man to swallow food while upside-down (this can easily be proved on the wall-bars of an ordinary gymnasium), it is impossible to swallow food. Quite apart from the fact that it runs up the nose and gets in the hair, liquid simply will not go down, or rather up, the throat.

Guinness-Pear was originally formed, of course, to develop a process for making bidge (the solid residue of roast barley left after the liquor obtained in the mash tuns has been taken off) into a combustible fuel almost indistinguishable from peat, and much cheaper than coal, as well as giving off a smoke said to "make people happy".

At the end of her successful battle with Mr Scargill, Mrs Thatcher did not relish the idea of such a rival to the embattled but now streamlined coal industry, and when she learned how a scientist, accidentally left in a centrifuge in an experiment, had been able to drink the residual *semming*, as the concentrated last bit of bidge-liquor was christened, in a physical position, she had no difficulty whatever in persuading Sir John to continue this research to a brilliantly successful conclusion.

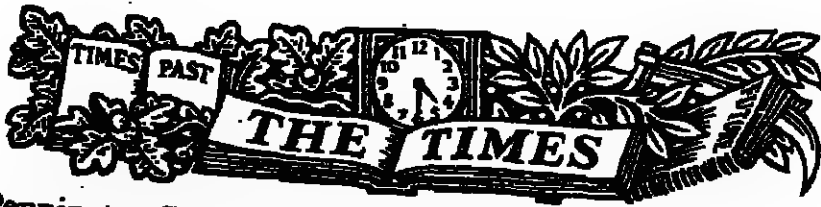
Meanwhile, however, the wily old Henri Dassault (who died recently), head of Aérospatiale-Prix-Union, had set up a German-Italian subsidiary, SLT (Sur La Tête), to develop a revolutionary upside-down helicopter, the NH90, in a top-secret factory in Spain to get round EDC regulations, and had sent his son-in-law, Baron Bic-Anonyme, to London where, with Sir Michael Cuckney, chairman of Land-Rover-Sikorsky's British end, as intermediary, he conducted even more secret negotiations with Argyll-

Distillers, then very close to an upside-down drinkable whisky.

Equally meanwhile United Biscuits, under its dynamic chairman Sir John Hazeldine, had been working in a typically British makeshift laboratory then housed in a Nissen hut, on developing the already known Upside-Down Pineapple Pudding into a real space-age Upside-Down Biscuit.

At the same time, or within a month or so, Allied-Lyons, under its dynamic chairman, Sir John Michael, launched its takeover bid for Allied Distillers with many full-page advertisements pointing out the obvious advantages of helicopter pilots, let alone spacemen, remaining sober on their upside-down tea.

Paul Jennings



DRUGS AND THE GALLOWS

The world is awash with drugs, the Home Secretary said graphically earlier this year when he introduced the Drug Trafficking Offences Bill. The phrase then seemed pardonable hyperbole to describe a sharp increase in illicit drugs, notably cocaine and heroin. The facts were that the illegal movement of drugs was fast becoming an unwelcome parasite on the body of freer trade and movement between the continents.

The bill — due to become law today — contained measures for curbing the criminal sale of drugs at home. But the Government also pointed out that it was meant to be part of a diplomatic offensive. The Prime Minister had used international gatherings in Bonn and Nassau to establish diplomatic machinery for control. Britain promised full participation in the conference in Vienna next year, called under United Nations auspices, to ratify a convention on controlling the drugs trade.

The death sentence then of the daughter of a Cabinet minister can only have focussed public and political concern. The ministerial campaign has several sides, moral as well as legal, international as well as domestic. However fierce new laws preventing trade in drugs at home, no government can act independently of conditions of supply and thus of government action abroad.

International commerce in heroin and kindred killers is not to a fixed pattern. Police

measures in, say, Pakistan may be shifting the locus of supply elsewhere in Asia. One consuming nation, which is also a supplying nation, is Malaysia. It is also a Commonwealth country with an educational system and judiciary heavily influenced by models implanted during the colonial period. It is, in short, a fit partner for collaboration against the drug trade.

On Monday morning, the Malaysian authorities executed two Australians, one of whom had been born in Great Britain. They were found guilty of breaking domestic law which forbids trade in heroin. The mandatory sentence for this offence is capital punishment. There is still a morbid fascination with hanging in Britain, and the fate of the condemned men has attracted perhaps disproportionate attention, even to the extent of a last minute appeals for clemency by the Prime Minister. That was probably a mistake. Her locus standi in the affair is at best marginal.

The two men were convicted of attempting to smuggle a small amount of heroin out of Penang Airport. Note that their offence was to smuggle out of a Third World country enough toxic material to make the men a considerable profit in Australia, Britain, the United States or Europe and, incidentally, to help an unknown number of eventual purchasers to poison themselves. Whatever else it was, it was not a trivial crime.

Consideration of the case in this country, however, has been tainted by patronising implications about the quality of justice in Malaysia. No country can fully satisfy the standards of another in its legal conduct — which is why extradition is so fraught a business even between the friendliest of allies. But there comes a point when trust has to be extended in another country's judges and detectives. The British Government wants the cooperation of Third World suppliers of heroin in programmes of drug eradication and control; that embodies a large measure of mutual trust.

There may, in the prosecution of Kevin Barlow and Brian Chambers, have been a desire on the part of the Malaysian authorities to demonstrate that their policy appeared even-handed between the races. That might elicit misgivings about the severity of the sentence — the gallows for six ounces of heroin. Such misgivings must be swallowed. The logic of the criminal code now in operation here, and energetically advertised by the politicians, is to identify dealers in hard drugs as accessories to murder, and to ensure that they be suitably punished. The same logic led, in Malaysian conditions and after due process, to the gallows. A general, if recent, repugnance in Britain towards hanging should not mislead us into thinking that its imposition in this case was unjust.

A PARTIAL REPORT

The private inquiry set up by Haringey Council to report on the riots at the Broadwater Farm Estate in Tottenham has not revealed any significant new facts about the events preceding or during the violence which erupted, or about the deeper-rooted social problems which underlay this and other similar outbreaks. What the inquiry has done is (in its own words) to "provide a channel for the grievances and complaints of the local community, and to investigate a number of disputed issues", and its report must be judged according to whether it is more likely to help or hinder mutual understanding between different sections of the public, and between the ethnic communities and the police. It is unlikely to be helpful.

The inquiry was set up by Haringey Council when the government declined to set up its own investigation. The Home Office had stated that it did not believe that a re-run of such an inquiry as Lord Scarman's would "cast any new perspective on the situation" or that it would discover new solutions to urban violence. That judgment has been vindicated by the report of the committee which, under the chairmanship of the Labour peer Lord Gifford QC, consisted of laymen and churchmen from the fields of race and community relations. The events of the Tottenham riot are well-known. During a police raid on her home,

a black woman, Mrs Cynthia Jarrett collapsed and died of a heart attack. A riot of exceptional violence broke out on the following evening and night in which PC Keith Blakelock was killed. Buildings and motor vehicles were set on fire and the police were attacked with petrol bombs. The weapons used against the police were such as to give rise to the belief that preparations had been made for such an event.

At the outset, Lord Gifford gave it as a reason for undertaking the inquiry that "people do not attack the forces of law out of mere wickedness or a sense of fun". There are, however, those who out of wickedness and callousness, stand ready to exploit supposed and actual grievances for the sake of the violence from which they gain satisfaction, and the report gives no weight to this reality. Instead, the weight of its impact is in condemning the police for "oppressive and racist policing". Lord Gifford observed yesterday that the tragedy arose because of the "terrible state of the relationship between the police and the community" but the report certainly does not suggest that there is blame for that on both sides.

It is the police who are blamed for the failed relationship with the community before the tragedy. The riot itself is described as a "clash...between a group of youths who, along with many

others, were full of sorrow and anger because a mother had died and because nothing effective was being done about her death; and a unit of police officers who were, with many others in reserve, heavily equipped, hostile to the people on the estate, expecting trouble to start; and ready at a moment's notice to quell it with force." A more loaded and tendentious description of what happened would be hard to contrive.

The tone of the report in respect of the police goes far to undermine interest in its not very original remedies for the future. They include a new training unit for police to learn about "racial awareness", government grants and a jobs plan for Haringey, new council housing and education policies to combat racism, more black teachers and more multi-cultural lessons in schools.

But most significant is that the report should repeat the demand of the Labour left for an elected authority to run the police — in other words, for a politically-run police force — and should advocate what it calls co-operative policing with the organisations "which represent the community on Broadwater Farm." Who in practice would run such agencies is not hard to imagine. This report is both partial and political. It will not help the people of Tottenham, nor the cause of good relations between the public and the police it affects to value.

WARNING SHOT

Sunday's attempt by Arturo Tolentino to wrest power from Corazon Aquino and set up a pro-Marcos government in the Philippines seems to have been little more than a warning shot across the bows of the Aquino government. It is, however, a warning that should not be taken lightly.

It illustrates, first, how vulnerable President Aquino's government still is. Despite much wishful thinking from supporters of "People's Power" and opponents of the Marcos regime, Mrs Aquino has powerful enemies representing powerful interests. However corrupt February's election was, Mrs Aquino's eventual victory was no landslide.

The populist nature of her campaign itself was bound to alienate many of those who had enjoyed power under Marcos. The big landowners stood to lose from her plans for land reform. Provincial governors, legally elected, stood to have their own victories questioned. The local officials who owed the Marcos regime stood to lose from her plans for land reform. Provincial governors, legally elected, stood to have their own victories questioned. The local officials who owed the Marcos regime stood to lose from her plans for land reform.

Sunday's minor coup attempt illustrates, second, the continuing appeal of Ferdinand Marcos. Whether or not he had any part in Tolentino's action (and he has denied that), the regular appeals he has transmitted to his countrymen from exile have clearly not gone unheeded. He has kept a finger on the pulse of his homeland. Moreover, however corrupt and however weak his rule in its latter stages, he was seen as a strong leader made even stronger by US backing. And strength is expected of a leader.

Though it is still early days, President Aquino has not been able to give the same impression. She has sometimes appeared at odds with the military. There has been talk — perhaps malicious, but talk nonetheless — of her being a mere puppet of those around her. She has not, despite her protestations to the contrary by both sides, been able to attract the unqualified confidence of the United States once enjoyed by Marcos.

Nor has she helped her own cause by speaking so insistently of compromise — compromise in particular with the country's communist insurgents. Perhaps by accident,

coup attempt came shortly after the government had announced the start of talks with the communists at an undisclosed location.

Mrs Aquino's suspension of parliament while a new constitution is drafted and her replacement of a number of elected officials have also laid her open to accusations of arbitrariness and rule by fiat. The potentially damaging nature of these charges is shown by the fact that they were used by Tolentino during his few hours in the limelight.

For the time being, Mrs Aquino's government appears to be secure. This weekend there was insufficient support for the restoration of Marcos to make Tolentino's rebellion a serious threat. The open show of defiance suggests, however, that the sooner Mrs Aquino can regularize her position by adopting a new constitution, the better it will be for her. Until then, she would be well advised to take the most elementary precaution of all: to ensure that either she or her Vice-President, Salvador Laurel, is in Manila, and visible. Diplomacy, whether abroad or in far-flung provinces, will be to no effect if the power base at the centre is

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unfair slice off wage packets

From the Director of the National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux

Sir, The Citizens Advice Bureaux service has two urgent concerns about the Wages Bill which is now before the House of Lords.

First that employees will no longer have the right to be paid in cash, and may have a bank account nominated by the employer. We feel it is unfair that the Government is willing to issue over 4,000,000 Giro cheques to social security claimants but is unwilling to ensure that employees have the same easy access to their pay from employers.

Second, that although it is proposed to limit the deductions an employer may make for stock and till deficiencies up to 10 per cent of the wage, this limit will not apply to a worker's final wage packet. We would welcome the 10 per cent limit on deductions, as a step in the right direction to protect low paid employees, if it also applied to the final wage packet.

It is our experience in Citizens

Advice Bureaux that there is a significant minority of unscrupulous employers who evade the protection Parliament has already given to employees against unfair deductions: indeed such deductions sometimes amount to the whole of the wage packet.

We fear that unless the 10 per cent limit also applies to the final wage packet it will be these employers who will make frequent dismissals so that they can make regular large deductions for unproven losses. The small measures that we advocate would bring considerable benefit to employees, no detriment to honest employers and would not undermine the intentions of the Bill.

We hope that the Government will take the remaining opportunities before them to include them in the Bill.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH FILKIN, Director,
National Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux,
(11-23 Pentonville Road, N1).
July 3.

YTS and A levels

From Mr Brian Morgan

Sir, It is possible that a regrettable anti-Youth Training Scheme bias has coloured interpretation of the report of the Commons Select Committee on Education and Science? Assertion that growth of acceptance of YTS may be at the expense of A-level uptake, and the implication that this would be a bad thing, are not justified statistically, qualitatively, or practically.

Statistically, Sir, the figures show that during the period of most rapid growth of YTS (1979-82) A-level uptake also grew. Furthermore, since then the proportion of 16-year-olds choosing YTS has grown from 13 per cent to 25.8 per cent, while A-level uptake has fallen from 86.7 per cent to 74.2 per cent. This finding is neither new nor bad.

Taking the whole period under review, YTS grew from 5.1 per cent to 25.8 per cent while A-level started at 19.4 per cent, peaked at 20.5 per cent and ended at 19.2 per cent. This hardly supports your Education Correspondent's state-

ment (July 2) that "the figures show a sudden fall-off in the proportion of A-level students as the scheme expanded".

Qualitatively, it is not possible that even if the 0.2 per cent fewer students of A-level have all without exception moved to YTS, this may be no bad thing? A student-centred widening of flexibility of choice is not only sound educational philosophy but also sound marketing. If 16-year-olds are showing a small shift from academic study to work-place training, are they not doing just what Industry Year is asking them to do?

Practically, YTS would appear to be more in touch with the needs of 16-year-olds than the providers of A-level studies. As a consequence, A-level studies have been showing a fall. That finding is neither new nor bad.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN MORGAN,
Brian Morgan Associates,
24 Caledonia Place,
Clifton,
Bristol, Avon.
July 2.

Drink-driving case

From the Secretary of the British Medical Association

Sir, The so-called "breathalyzer" Act was stated by the Minister of Transport to be based on the BMA's report *The Drinking Driver*. That report advised strongly against courts permitting any "back calculation" being allowed for purposes of determining how much higher the blood alcohol concentration must have been at the material time, and it was for that reason that the Act provided that the concentration given to the court should be based on analysis of the sample at the time it was taken.

We were, of course, aware of the practice being allowed in certain European countries, where geographical conditions could lead to a considerable delay before the driver could be taken to a police station. However, it appears that the recent case (report, June 27) arose out of an accident which occurred in the middle of Birmingham and it is difficult to see how it was impossible for the police to obtain a specimen of blood, breath or urine until four hours and 20 minutes after the accident took place.

Acceptance by the driving

population of an offence based entirely upon chemical analysis of breath or of body fluids must depend upon the integrity of the scientific evidence. As has been pointed out by Dr Taberner (July 1), the rates of elimination of alcohol from the body vary not only as between different individuals, but in the same individual at different times. Furthermore, the reduction occurs in a series of peaks and troughs which only add to the problems of attempting back calculation.

If such an estimation was ever to be accepted scientifically, it certainly should not be based on a single sample, as in the case reported, but on a series of samples taken over a period of time.

Those responsible for law enforcement would be better advised to step up the level of breath testing and to concentrate on those places where drinking drivers are most likely to be found, or where alcohol related accidents are known to take place.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HAYARD, Secretary,
British Medical Association,
BMA House,
Tavistock Square, WC1.
July 1.

Occupational hazard

From Dr Conrad Dixon

Sir, *The Times* Diary (July 3) referred to the Tottenham police cricket team as the fuzz, and thus highlighted the burning issue of equal treatment for pejorative occupational nicknames.

Some come readily to mind — hacks and quacks, for example, need no explanation, while snivels, for Civil Servants, is gaining ground. Would readers care to add to the list so that every occupation may, in future, receive an honourable mention?

Yours faithfully,
CONRAD DIXON,
Highfield House,
27 Tidworth Road,
Ludgershall,
Andover, Hampshire.
July 3.

Uniform discomfort

From Mr R. W. L. I. Watts

Sir, A welcome voice (Mr A. J. Ougham's, July 4) has been raised in a plea for good sense in men's dress. It always seemed absurd that Cairenes, Delhians and the like should be encumbered with suits and ties when they could have been wearing galabieh, ideal for hot climates.

The villain of the piece is the tie. Why must we males court asphyxia by tying a noose, however elegant, round our arteries? What governs our spineless folly? It is, of course, that little iron fist in the dainty glove. Our long ago a special resolution of our club bridge committee decreed, with amazing audacity, that ties need not be worn in very hot weather. Just cravats would be enough, the lady members murmured, smiling sweetly.

What is so repellent about the male neck? Grime, scrawn, hair, bubukles? It is time, gentlemen, to put an end to this tyranny.

Cheats who prosper

From Mr R. L. Barycz

Sir, With reference to Mr Gordon Fleck's suggestion (July 3) I can think of an even simpler method of encouraging fair play in a game of football and that would be to deem the winner of any game the side in whose half of the pitch the ball has spent the shortest time, no matter what the goals scored.

Not only would this discourage foul play, it would also provoke actual play by putting an effective stop to time-wasting tactics that do nothing but provoke the spectators into verbal and actual violence.

Yours sincerely,
R. L. BARYCZ,
30 Millmark Grove,
New Cross, SE14.
July 4.

Sky-blue riband

From Mr Frederick O. Marsh

Sir, Perhaps our seafaring friends ought to follow the example set by us aviators. Since 1905, when the world airsporting organisation called the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale was founded, it has controlled and certificated all successful record attempts covering aeronautical vehicles from balloons, right through powered aircraft, to man-powered flight and spacecraft.

Our records include speed over recognised courses, point-to-point and many others for the different types of aircraft. They are based on a formula related to weight and power plant and cover sporting and recreational aeroplanes as well as commercial and military aircraft.

Perhaps Mr Richard Branson and other wet bobs, worldwide, should now consider whether this is an appropriate time to form a similar organisation and establish regulations. I would be happy to provide assistance.

Spoiled case for animal care

From the Chairman of the RSPCA
Sir, It was heartening to read Bernard Levin's tribute to the work of the RSPCA in his article, "The animal lovers lusting for blood", in today's *Times* (July 3).

What is not often appreciated is that it is reputable organisations like the RSPCA that feel the backlash against extremists who make bombing and murder threats in the name of animal rights. The society feels it where it really hurts — in the purse.

As a charity the RSPCA depends on public support to finance the fight against cruelty to animals. This year we have had the sad task of reporting the highest number of cruelty cases ever. The danger is that in the public revulsion against fanaticism all organisations working for animals get tarred with the same brush.

The RSPCA abhors the actions of extremists whose illegal attacks on people and property bring no relief to the animals they purport to help. On the contrary these attacks alienate animals' potential benefactors.

As the newly elected chairman of the RSPCA's governing body I can assure supporters that the society will not relent in its battle to prevent cruelty and promote kindness to animals. I can equally assure them that it will be a battle fought within the law and without violence.

Yours faithfully,
JOAN FELTHOUSE, Chairman,
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
Causeway,
Horsham,
West Sussex.
July 3.

Heads, they win

From Mrs Jean Potter

Sir, An illustration of the new Tonga two pa'anga coin under the heading "The difference a new head of state can make" (*Focus*, June 23) and the comment that "countries regarded as the best potential export markets are... those which change their head of state frequently, necessitating a change in the ruler's portrait on the obverse of the coinage" was an unfortunate and misleading choice.

King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV has been monarch of the kingdom of Tonga since the death of his mother, Queen Salote, in 1965, and she reigned for 47 years.

The new coin is of interest in that, currently, only senti (100 senti = 1 pa'anga) are available as coins, and pa'anga in denominations of one, two, five, 10, 20 etc, are in note form.

One disadvantage of the new coins is that, unlike the paper money, they will not be able to be "stuck" on to the coconut-oiled legs, shoulders and arms of traditional dancers, according to the custom at fund-raising events. But this, presumably, is one of the consequences of inflation, now running at about 8 per cent in Tonga, and the higher denomination notes will come into their own on such occasions.

Yours faithfully,
JEAN POTTER,
16 Fenitman Road, SW8.
June 23.

Stand-in teachers

From Mr David Wardill

Sir, It is certainly true that the problem of stand-in teachers has reached absurd proportions in secondary education, as outlined by Michael Marland (feature, June 30). In particular, with the many new initiatives in education, in-service training has increased enormously.

In one nearby local education authority, for example, the heads of mathematics in most of the secondary schools were sent for training on 10 consecutive Mondays in the weeks preceding the O and A-level exams. In many schools this reduced the teaching available to final-year examination pupils by between 25 per cent and 40 per cent.

Sadly, as this sort of situation is encouraged and funded by Government departments such as the Department of Education and Science and the Manpower Services Commission, and shamelessly accepted by LEAs desperate for money, then Marland's thesis, "Common sense in short supply", seems most appropriate.

However, his solution is wrong. Instead of trying to improve the quality or quantity of available supply cover, we should wonder why such training has to take place during lesson time at all.

Why not do the training after 4 pm, when the pupils have been taught properly, by the right person? If need be, pay the teacher the money which has been "saved" by not employing a difficult-to-obtain, inappropriately qualified baby-sitter.

After all, teacher will have done his own supply cover. And very well, too.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WARDILL,
7 Ashtree Close,
Rowlands Gill,
Tyne & Wear.
June 30.

Misrouted

From Sir Thomas Bazley

Sir, You report (July 4) that Miss Sarah Ferguson will go up the aisle to the strains of Elgar's "Imperial March". Hitherto, brides have always gone up the nave.

Yours faithfully,
T. S. BAZLEY,
Eastleigh Folly,
Near Hatherop,
Cirencester, Gloucestershire.
July 1.

ON THIS DAY

JULY 8 1924

The Channel Tunnel Bill was read for the second time in the Commons on June 8 1986, thus bringing to the point of realization a project first mooted over 180 years ago; in that period there have been at least a dozen proposals and two aborted starts. At the 75th annual meeting of the Channel Tunnel Co in 1985 the chairman told the only Tunnel shareholders present that the Government had ceased to regard the tunnel as a danger to the country's defences, "objections," he added, "were now of an economic nature".

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

GOVERNMENT DECISION.

MR. MACDONALD, replying to Sir W. Bull (Hammersmith, U.) and Viscount Curzon (Battersea, S., U.), said: "The Government have had under consideration the question of the Channel Tunnel which was brought to their notice by the members of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee. In a memorandum with which the Committee were good enough to furnish me, it is stated that virtually 400 members of this House have now declared their intention to support the scheme. Some members attached the condition, to which the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee assented, that the approval of the naval and military authorities and of the Committee of Imperial Defence should first be given, and the Committee gave me to understand that the promoters would, in the absence of such approval, be unwilling to launch the project."

I think that most of those present, like myself, had approached the subject with a certain predisposition in favour of the Channel Tunnel. When the evidence came to be discussed, however, it was found that everyone had been forced to an opposite conclusion. The advice of the Staffs of the Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry was against the project."

From the point of view of security, the Committee of Imperial Defence do not wish to overstate the risk, but they are advised, as their predecessors were advised, that there is unquestionably an element of danger involved. While naval and military opinion in the past has differed considerably as to the extent of this danger, there appears no room for doubt that the existence of a tunnel would be bound to add something to the anxieties of those responsible for national defence, to our commitments, and to our expenditure. And, as pointed out by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in a statement on the subject in this House in 1907:

"Even supposing the military dangers involved were to be amply guarded against, there would exist throughout the country a feeling of insecurity which might lead to a constant demand for increased expenditure, naval and military, and a continual risk of unrest, and possibly alarm, which, however unfounded, would be most injurious in its effect, whether political or commercial."

Having examined the defence aspects of the question, the Committee turned to its civil aspects in order to ascertain whether there were overriding advantages which would justify them in advising that the military risks involved should be run. The Committee were informed that the construction of the Channel Tunnel would have but little effect on the foreign trade of this country. The question of passenger traffic is alone important, and by it the Channel Tunnel scheme as a commercial enterprise must stand or fall. If, however, the Tunnel, when completed, succeeded in attracting passenger traffic to the extent which its promoters hope for, one result would be the gradual disappearance of the cross-Channel steamship services. (Laughter.)

As regards relief to unemployment, the Parliamentary Committee estimate that on the Tunnel itself about 2,500 men would find employment on the English side, and an equal number on the French side of the Channel. There would, in addition, be consequential employment elsewhere, and one of the estimates in the memorandum of the Channel Tunnel Committee was for an overall figure of 12,000 workers in Great Britain and 12,000 in France.

The Committee of Imperial Defence were unanimous that the advantages of the Channel Tunnel would not commensurate with the disadvantages from a defence point of view. Further, they took the view that all that has happened in the last five years in the way of naval, military, and air development has tended, without exception, to render the Channel Tunnel a more dangerous experiment...

Any questions?

From Professor H. H. Huxley

Sir, As one who has been learning Latin and Greek for nearly 60 years I have much sympathy for the baffled Wykehamists (July 1). "Examinations," said Charles Colton, "are formidable even to the best prepared, for the greatest fool may ask more than the wisest man can answer."

I have tried always to keep before me Hazlitt's cautionary words: "Anyone who has passed through the regular gradations of a classical education, and is not made a fool by it, may consider himself as having had a very narrow escape."

Yours sincerely,
HERBERT H. HUXLEY,
12 Derwent Close,
Cambridge.
July 1.

The on-air push for Phase II lift-off

It's action time again for training. The publication last week of the new *Education and Training White Paper* showed that there is neither let-up nor disillusion in the Government's drive to modernize the nation's system of vocational training.

Today at the National Education and Training Conference in Birmingham there will be a chance for Lord Young, the Secretary of State for Employment, and Ian Johnston, chief executive of the Manpower Services Commission's training division, to spell out in some detail the implications of the new measures.

For Lord Young at least it will make a change from tripping out the old exhortations for better training and more of it. By now anyone with even the slightest interest in the subject knows that you need to invest in training for better profitability — and that the Germans, the Japanese and the Americans do much more of it than we do. And, above all, that our deep indifference to developing Britain's "human resources" needs to be shaken.

So it will come as a relief to both Lord Young and his audience that there is something fresh to talk about. Both he and Mr Johnston will be able to claim that we are entering a new phase in the upgrading of training, and that after years of working at it the Government is getting to the point where it has done as much as it can do. The rest is up to us.

Perhaps most important of all the Government has accepted the recommendations of Oscar de Ville's *Review of Vocational Qualifications* and a comprehensive, but simple

structure of vocational qualifications should soon be with us. In addition, the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative is to be put on a national basis. A "college of the air" now looks certain and funding for the Open Tech is to be extended.

College of the Air will be a joint BBC and IBA training venture for broadcasting MSC and Open Tech programmes for people over the age of 16, on radio and television, on similar lines to the Open University.

All of this is evidence that the Government remains serious about improving our training performance by creating the structures which make it possible. It is not an issue which has been played with for a few years and then forgotten.

Full details of a College of the Air are expected at the sixth annual Education and Training conference and exhibition which opens today at the NEC, Birmingham

But there is a "down" side to these developments. The reason funding for the Open Tech has been extended, for example, is because industry has not responded fast enough to what "open learning" can offer.

When the Open Tech was launched it was intended that, after initial pump-priming, projects would become self-funding. Generally speaking that has not happened. MSC money is needed to keep them afloat.

Similarly, the extension of TVEI is worthwhile and the money going into schools will be welcomed as a way of

upgrading technical equipment. But TVEI was intended to bring about a change in orientation in the curriculum, and to make education more "relevant". Attitudes, rather than mere cash, were what mattered.

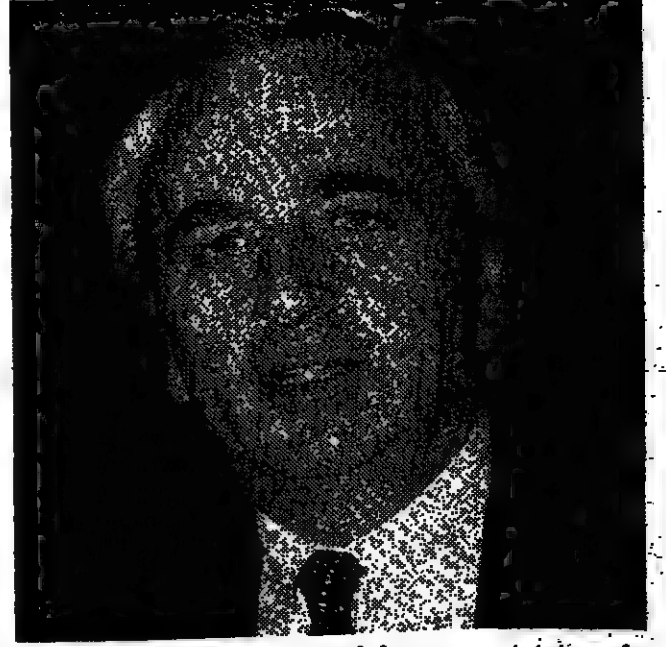
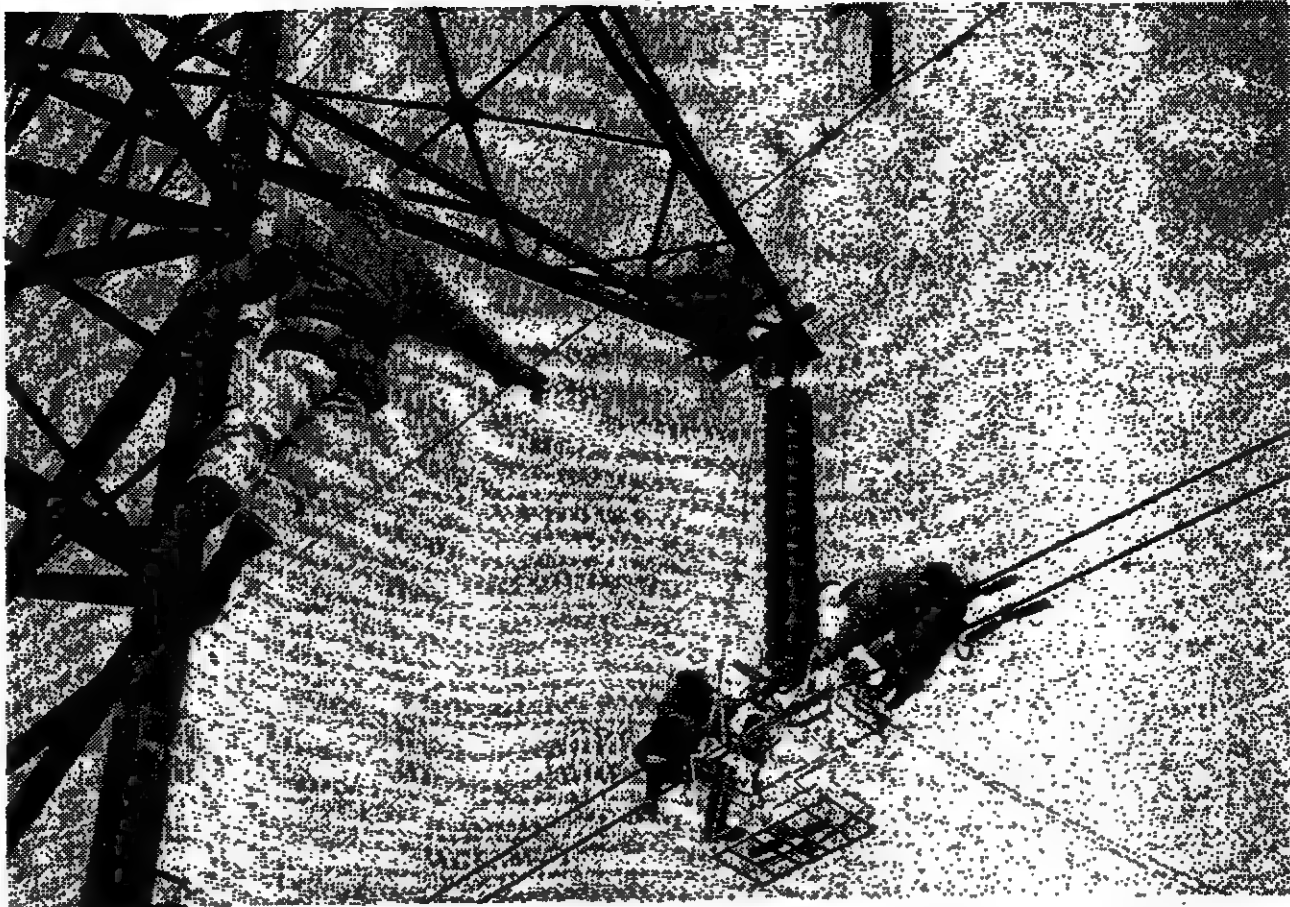
And the MSC are starting to lose patience with the NSTOs. Pledges freely made have not been kept.

It is rumoured that many NSTOs, rather than providing better and cheaper training, have become mere token operations which distribute information but do little else. They are certainly not the powerhouses of relevance and expertise which they were supposed to be.

They will probably be given a period of grace to start delivering on their promises — but over the horizon there is appearing once more the possibility of statutory obligations.

So whatever the Government and MSC may do administratively and structurally, the most decisive battle still remains to be won in the attitudes and priorities of managers, teachers, parents, and workers.

As the phone-in response to Granada TV's *Jobwatch* programmes are revealing, thousands of people are crying out for help and information on training. If the country is serious about developing its human talent there is no longer any excuse for turning a blind eye to the problem.



● High standards of training are statutory in hazardous industries such as power engineering but are not so well recognized in some more down-to-earth sectors. Lord Young (above), Secretary of State for Employment, is heading the drive to modernize the UK's vocational training system; and left, trainees listening to a lecture at the Central Electricity Generating Board's Line Training School, near Hams Hall power station

Unanimous decision to update

"Continuing Education and Training" is sweeping the professions like wildfire. Solicitors do it. Surveyors do it. Even educated engineers do it — and only the most hardened country accountant or provincial architect would claim that updating their skills and knowledge is unnecessary.

The Royal Institute of British Architects has set up a number of pilot projects which are aimed at encouraging continuing professional development, said Norman Roberts of the RIBA southern branch. "Here in the south we have been undertaking a major survey of members' opinions to identify where the training should be focused. By using a checklist of good practice we are starting to pin down where people want help."

Like most professional groups these days the architects are being pressured into continuing education by two distinct factors.

First, as practitioners they need to keep up-to-date with new techniques and materials. They need to understand the

implications of information technology and they need to stay abreast of changes in the law.

Second, as business operators they need to improve their management skills; to understand changes in the market; and to devise more efficient methods of running their practices.

Engineers, on the other hand, have no hesitation in admitting that they need more education. In a report issued just a couple of weeks ago (*Call to Action — Continuing Education and Training for Engineers and Technicians*) the Engineering Council said that it was "convinced that a radical change of attitude towards continuing education and training (CET) is needed."

Meanwhile at the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors a recent report *Continuing Education: Five Years On* will shortly be discussed by the General Council. In fact the RICS is already firmly behind CPD (Continuing Professional Development) as they call it and it is about to introduce a new Diploma in Property

Marketing as an advanced specialist qualification for those who are already professionally qualified.

One of the problems about continuing education, however, is the puzzle of who will conduct it.

Although the RIC is bringing in the College of Estate Management for its new Diploma much of the day-to-day CPD is done through self-help in local branches. This may work for the surveyors and it certainly reflects well on the motivation of those involved. But effective training for professionals ideally needs to be done by people who are skilled in training techniques.

In an ideal world there would be a varied array of training facilities available so that, whatever the need or circumstance, a professional person could tap into an appropriate professionally organized training package. As engineering recruitment expert Michael Sills of SRI said recently: "The problem with most traditional courses is that they have to be booked up too far ahead. They're too long

and they're too expensive."

To remedy this the Manpower Services Commission has stimulated the growth of "Open Learning" (through the Open Tech) and the Department of Education and Science has developed its Pickering (professional, industrial and commercial) updating programme.

Perhaps the strongest line taken so far on CPD is that of the Law Society which has made continuing education compulsory for newly qualified solicitors for a period of three years. The fact that the lawyers are so convinced of its value must surely mean that continuing education cannot be gained.

As a recent editorial in the magazine *Surveying Technician* says: "It is no longer good enough to claim a person is qualified at the commencement of his or her career and will remain so without further definite training for the next 40 years or so."

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A new message on people and skills

Sponsoring the Education, Training and Personal Development exhibition is something of a mixed pleasure for the Institute of Training and Development. "It is the largest event of its kind in Europe," says George Webster, the institute's executive director, "and it's an excellent place for people to get together and meet the producers of equipment and services. But although the exhibition is a success it doesn't mean, unfortunately, that the importance of training itself has yet been fully appreciated. We've still got a long way to go."

The institute represents 6,500 training specialists throughout the UK together with the 300 organizations which are most committed to training. Since its foundation in the early 1960s the institute has seen the status of training rise considerably and it welcomes the recent trend (most evident in the jobs' columns of the quality press) for new high-ranking training posts to be created.

"Whereas the industrial relations function has been on a decline over the last few years," says Mr Webster, "the training role has grown. There are now a number of well-paid, senior jobs in training." Unfortunately, there are still a

number of misconceptions about the nature of training.

"For too many people training is equated with courses," says Mr Webster. "A few years ago the move to make training an 'off-the-job' activity went too far so that it was seen as something which was rather narrow and isolated."

One of the institute's chief priorities, therefore, is to raise awareness of the scope of training. In doing this it has a major ally in the Manpower Services Commission. The two have been collaborating recently in preparing a management awareness programme together with Trainer Support Services which will be launched at the exhibition.

The institute also welcomes the trend for educational institutions to become more involved in training and assessment. Both the Department of Education and Science and the Manpower Services Commission have been nudging academics into sharing with industry their knowledge, skills and resources. And there have been some successes. Oxford University will be prominent at the exhibition.

Even so, the major obstacle to training remains one of attitudes.

What the institute hopes for is that the "training ethos" should permeate right through organizations so that every line manager and supervisor sees it as being a concern of theirs.

Looking to the future, the institute is planning for a new annual training conference to be held in the spring of each year (starting in April 1987) at the Barbican. And, once that is established, there will be a major international training event at the end of the decade.

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Serious video lessons, not Cleese clowning

Those who have giggled through one of John Cleese's video training films may be disappointed the next time they see video on their training programme. Rather than enjoying 20 minutes of humour they may find the video is 'fitted to a computer asking them questions and demanding replies.

It is usually possible to convey just half a dozen or so basic points in a conventional 20-minute film and, as training becomes more professional and hard-headed, many trainers are now demanding more for their money. The role of video in training, therefore, may be about to change. Instead of being a stand-alone medium it is likely to be found increasingly (and especially via the video-disc) as an adjunct to computer-based training.

The arrival of interactive training packages, in which individuals work their way through a variety of material on a screen, is now with us. Trainees will be guided through the subject matter by a text, either in a book or on the screen. And where it is necessary to illustrate a point, such as a technique in the use of a tool or a selling skill, then

a piece of video or perhaps a still photograph will be summoned up through the computer to give a demonstration. The result is that the video is being subordinated to teaching objectives. The flexibility of the screen, which can be used for moving pictures, text, graphic illustration, or still

Full of information and learning points

photographs, frees the producer to switch from one technique to another as the message demands.

It will be terrific for the trainers - but may be frustrating for the traditional producers of 20-minute programmes who see the art disappearing from their craft.

"Producing interactive video material will be less exciting than making a 20-minute film because there won't be the same challenge of building a story through pace and rhythm and holding the viewers' interest and attention over a number of minutes," says Michael Blakstad, of the Video Disc Company. "Instead it will be a matter of shooting much shorter materi-

al to illustrate a well-defined detail.

"In fact, the initiative is passing from the film-maker to the professional trainer."

Mr Blakstad is involved in making five programmes for computer-company Digital. Although they are not interactive they are full of information and learning points - far more than he would ever have attempted in the old days. The programmes will take the place of the instructor on one of DEC's in-house courses and the intention is to inform and educate the audience rather than entertain it.

The British interactive video market is small and struggling. Only a few companies - such as Patrick Friesner's Interactive Information Systems - can really claim to have cracked a market. Although everyone recognises that the potential is enormous there are practical and financial problems.

Undoubtedly the biggest constraint is the absence of enough interactive workstations (of video-disc player, microcomputer and video monitor) to create sufficient market for the widespread production of generic



Screen training: Video discs give more information

training packages for general audiences.

Although Lloyds Bank recently invested £4.5 million in installing workstations in 1,500 branches, few companies are following its example. In fact, there is now talk of sponsoring workstations for schools to generate a much bigger market and give the industry some real momentum.

What is clear is that action is needed soon to give encouragement to UK companies and stimulate the growth of a

home industry. The danger is that our indigenous products may wither, leaving the field wide open for US imports which have been started up by British audiences.

The joker in the pack, however, may be the Manpower Services Commission. Its rumoured intention of putting a College of the Air on Channel 4 and BBC2 during night-time hours may well direct producers of training videos down a new track and where interactive video fits into that remains to be seen.

A sobering shortage

A couple of years ago the Manpower Services Commission conducted a survey of skill shortages in Newbury, the town midway along the M4 "Silicon corridor" between Reading and Swindon.

The results were sobering. Yes, there were significant skills shortages and, predictably, they occurred particularly in the field of engineering. But most acute of all they occurred at the technician level. As Tom King, then Secretary of State for Employment, said: "The shortages in Newbury for skills in computer maintenance, design and testing, (and) for technicians are recurring all over the country."

The increasing demand for technicians came as no surprise to the various professional bodies which represent them. And, since the Newbury survey, the skills shortages have got worse.

Because technician-level work is a cross between thinking and doing, it has suffered in the status stakes. The prime body responsible for technician qualifications is the Business and Technician Education Council (BTEC) and one of its worries is that virtually anyone capable of scraping on to a degree course will do so.

At the lower level the problem of conflicting exam bodies has choked the

throughput of upwardly-mobile craftsmen. The result has been a shortage of adequately trained people in the middle-range.

Yet more than ever, the demand for people who can both think and do is strongest. Many of the functions traditionally performed by technicians (such as test, quality assurance and production supervision) are becoming more sophisticated. The introduction of computer-aided de-

Big demand for those who can think and do

sign is enhancing the technicians' role in the design process. And on the shop-floor computer-aided manufacture is upgrading the skills needed both by maintenance staff and skilled production workers.

But there are dangers in generalising about technicians. For example, the subtleties of status have created two classes in engineering - the engineering technician and the technician engineer - and never the twain shall meet.

In the hotel and catering industry, by contrast, there is little, if any, distinction drawn between the graduate hotelier and the Higher National-qualified person. And in the field of design (graphic, fashion, industrial) the relationship between those qualified via

BTEC's higher national diploma (the technicians) and CNA's degree (the conceivers) pretty well defies any definition which is acceptable to both sides.

What is clear already is that technicians are at last receiving their long overdue recognition. The present BTEC campaign, Engineering Change, is enjoying considerable support in bringing together industrialists and educationists to hammer out what must be done to keep technician-training in line with the changes in the factories and design offices.

The Open BTEC programme, in conjunction with Macmillan Education, is making BTEC business qualifications available through open learning. And the overall number of students registered for BTEC qualifications went up by 20 per cent between 1982 and 1984.

The upwards drive though isn't restricted to BTEC alone. The City and Guilds of London Institute is pushing forward a campaign to establish in Britain the equivalent of the German Meister - the senior craftsman - who can control resources, manage projects and also communicate his skills. In the light of developments in the youth training scheme the person who can both do and teach is likely to be especially important.

Beware computer cowboys

Whatever else may be happening in the training field there is a fantastic boom in teaching people how to use their computers. The demand is coming from both large and small companies, the self-employed and private individuals. Indeed the world seems to be dividing into those who deliver computer training and those who receive it.

Such an explosion in demand obviously creates opportunities for cowboys, so caution and careful investigation are essential before investing money in a training course.

Perhaps the most startling feature of the current scene is that (as predicted) computer training really seems to have become a non-stop process. As soon as you have mastered one technique you need to go away and learn something else. "We are serving the generation gap - the people who left school before computers were introduced but who have still got years of working life ahead of them," said Anthony Gribbons of the Pitman Computer Training Centre, "so we provide a range of courses

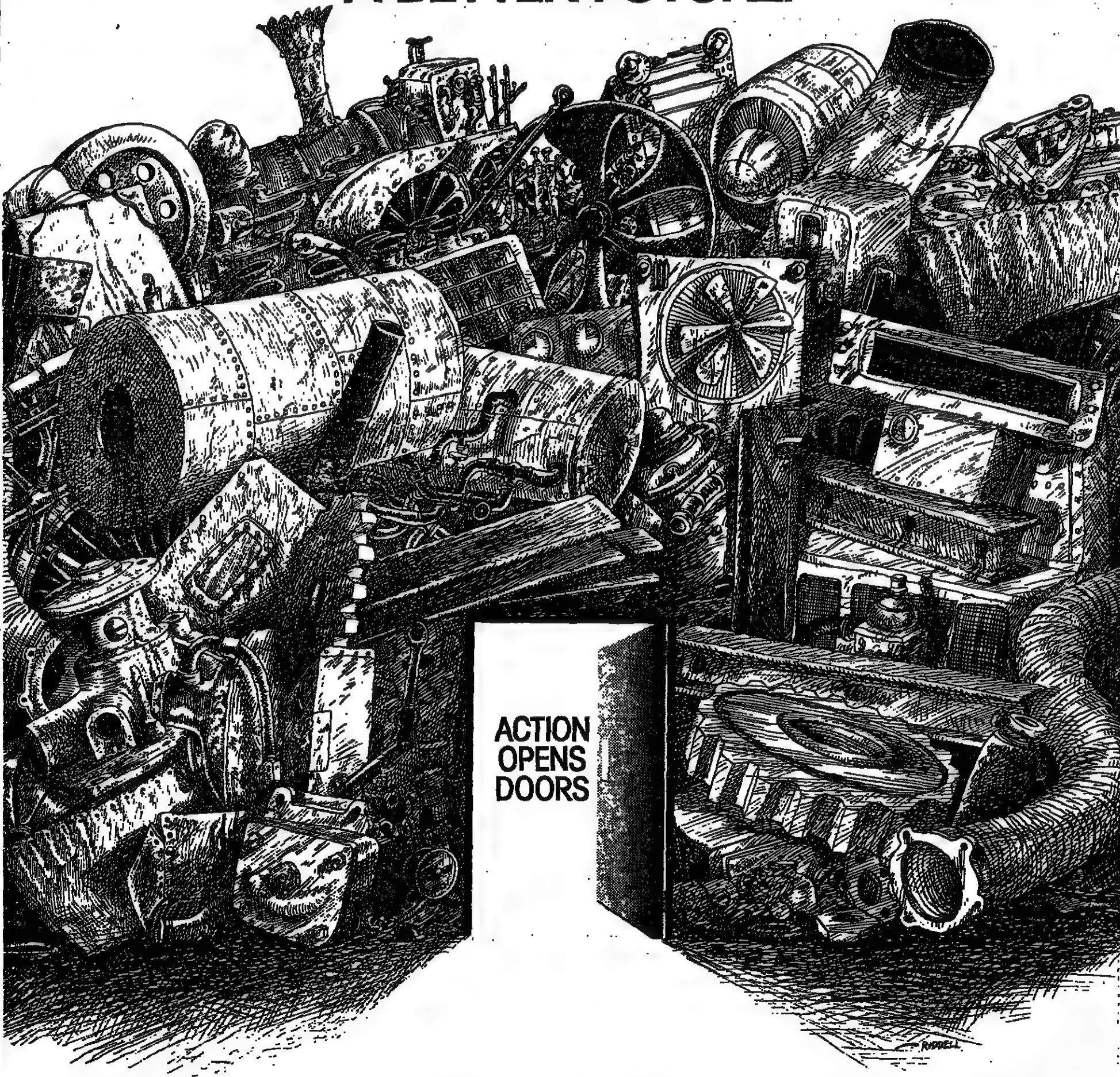
ranging from computer appreciation for managers and word processing for secretaries, through to applications of the most common software packages."

The emergence of popular computer packages in operation with thousands of users has led to a well defined market for applications-based courses. Symphony, Framework, Lotus, Multiplan and Multimate are popular and Pitman certainly find a larger than expected demand for them.

But because the hunger for training often exceeds the available supply of trainers (and training finance), users are starting to look for alternative sources of tuition.

White Rose systems acts as the UK distributor for the US-made Learning Center and reckons that it has come up with one solution to the problem based on the interactive videodisc and delivers computer training (via a monitor) for all the common packages - Wordstar, dBase II and dBase III, Lotus and so on.

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THE ARTS

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Television
Liberty
of all the
people

Nowadays a picture is worth much more than a thousand words, a good image is worth as much as an idea. In a world of television images, a visual symbol can be worth almost as much as a religion.

The *Statue of Liberty* (BBC2) made a brief survey of the statue's past. The lady with the torch, said to have the face of the sculptor's mother and the body of his mistress, has become an image whose implications could fill a library with treatises. Over and over, the face has been drawn, painted, engraved, cyclostyled, photographed, filmed, caricatured, silk-screened and airbrushed, at each reproduction symbolizing America, freedom and the relationship of the old world and the new.

First came the history. With her three-foot ears and 40-foot shoulders ("an Ohio girl" quipped an early admirer) she needed the support of a central tower of iron girders built by Alexander Effell, over which sculpture Frederic Bartholdi riveted a skin of hand-beaten copper. Old prints showed the vast lady's torso rising from the sculptor's studio above the roofs of Paris.

The director, Ken Burns, also used his leading lady as the focus for a meditation upon the ideals for which she stands. For James Baldwin, she was a piece of meaningless junk hiding a nation of slaves; for Jerzy Kosinski, she was the only woman with whom he had always been in love; several thinkers contributed to the consensus that Liberty symbolized an America which was all promises, less actuality than potentiality; for others she embodied an ideal so inspiring that it had created the country's soul.

Liberty has certainly been proof against all kinds of exploitation. Her image has been borrowed to plug macaroni, champagne, Coca Cola, rock groups and funeral services. Even a recent hijacking by President Reagan had left her allured unscathed. Among a mountain of media schlock inspired by Liberty's presence, this documentary, both intelligent and entertaining, was worthy of its subject. It seemed petty to reserve on the part of the BBC to avoid scheduling it for the Fourth of July.

Celia Brayfield

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits London exhibitions of sculpture
Revival of solid achievementSculpture in Britain
between the Wars
Fine Art SocietyGlyn Philpot
Leighton HouseCaribbean Art Now
Commonwealth Institute

In foreign parts Britain is widely regarded as not only a great producer of sculpture but a great sculpture-loving country. It comes as quite a surprise to visitors of this mind to discover how relatively few and shamed are the major public sculptures erected here since 1945, and how few dedicated sculpture collectors there are in Britain. It might also seem odd that so many of our most notable sculptors from the earlier part of this century have been almost completely forgotten: even interested Britons seldom know the names clearly enough to wonder at their disappearance. But things may be changing: first the splendid New Art Centre show of British sculpture from the Fifties, and now a matching show at the Fine Art Society of Sculpture in Britain between the Wars (until August 1), are serving to revive interest and refocus attention.

Some of the names of course we know very well. As well as Henry Moore, represented by a wonderful *Hopwood Maternity* of 1924, and Barbara Hepworth, most surprisingly shown in a very tender and naturalistic female *Torso* of 1927, there are the, in their different ways, towering figures of Jacob Epstein and Eric Gill. With four such important models, you might think that the range of styles permissible in British sculpture from 1918 to 1939 was quite fully covered. But not a bit of it.

There is the surviving academic tradition, which after all had not so long before been the "New Sculpture" of the 1880s and 1890s. Indeed, Alfred Gilbert himself was still alive, still active, through most of the period, and sculptors who followed on very much in his line, people like Gilbert Bayes and William Reid Dick, were legion. And then there is what we would now call the Deco tradition — though no one would have thought of it that way at the time — which gave us major works from Charles Sergeant Jagger, superbly reinstated in a centenary show at the Imperial War Museum last year, and Eric Kennington, whose drawings, though not yet his sculptures, have been exciting renewed attention of late.

All this makes for a rich and varied show, to which the only objection would be that it does try rather to force a quart into a pint pot. But by doing so it does also help to remind us that you do not need somewhere the size of Blenheim in order to collect and show sculpture: most of the pieces present are certainly of domestic size.

The Whitechapel's big survey show a few years ago revealed Maurice Lambert (Constant's brother) — the fairly balanced one who therefore does not come much into Andrew Motion's book on the family) as a very interesting artist indeed, and here one can rejoice in the boldly abstracted *Golden Pheasant* worthy of Brancusi and the aluminium head of *Edith Sitwell* which would make a fitting companion piece to Frank Dobson's famous image of Osbert now in the Tate. Another figure clearly worth further exploration is Ursula Edgcombe, whose smoothly stylized realism in *The Musicians* recalls the work of the Czech Gutfreund.

There are other, more isolated figures: Arnold Auerbach (no relation of Frank), who is shown with an extraordinary *Vorticist Head*; Gilbert Ledward, whose richly,

elegantly carved *Monolith* is apparently in the Tate, though one does wonder when it can last have been shown; and Glyn Philpot, who can perhaps qualify as only an occasional sculptor, in moments snatched from his busy life as a painter, but clearly in abundance the special gift of being able to think vividly in three dimensions.

Any doubt on this score can be resolved by a visit to Leighton House, where until Saturday all except one of his 14 known sculptures are on show, backed up by paintings on related themes — particularly useful in the case of *Mask: The Dead Faun*, which has inevitable overtones of Nijinsky but was actually based on one of Philpot's favourite painting models, George Bridgman, who is therefore also shown in portrait drawings, a subject-painting and a contemporary photograph.

Sculpture, this time of our own day, also figures prominently just round the corner from Leighton House at the Commonwealth Institute, where until August 4 there is a major show devoted to Caribbean Art Now. It is hard to guess what one should expect from such a show on such a subject. Perhaps the easiest basis for speculation would be the big show of contemporary African art the Institute staged five or six years ago. But in practice this proves a thoroughly misleading model. Where most of the African art was definitely within the area of the naive, much of the West Indian art is highly sophisticated. Remarkably so, since the catalogue informs us that in Barbados, for instance, "fine art" as such was non-existent before the Thirties.

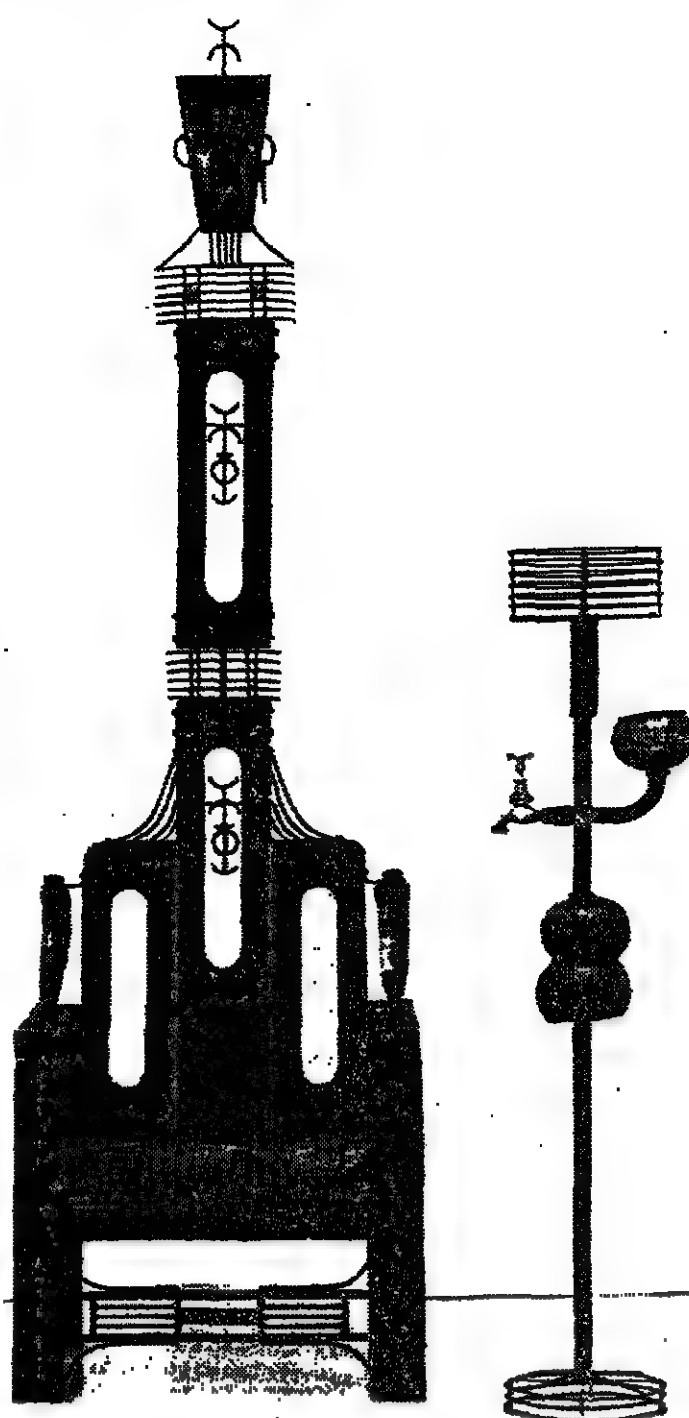
But, however new-found the artistic culture of these artists from the Caribbean, it is has evidently been shown with discrimination and very well absorbed into the system. There are one or two primitive-looking pieces, but one would never mistake the Jamaicans Milton George or Robert Cook-

thorne for genuinely untutored artists: in the intensity of their vision, and the forcefulness of their boldly simplified and often violently coloured forms, they belong very clearly to the same world as Berlin's New Wild painters. George's powerful *Crucifixion* depicts and such challenging works as Cookthorne's *The King and the MA-bird* or *Figure/Mask* are not easy to forget, and seem to make finely calculated use of local ethnic elements as well as the lingua franca of international painting.

Two women artists from Barbados, Dianne Butcher and Norma Talma, are at the other end of the scale, in the diminutive size and the quietness of their works: both make collages. Butcher with fabrics in a range of subdued browns, and Talma with handmade paper in a variety of delicate colours.

But perhaps the most striking artist of all these new people — new to us, at any rate — is the Trinidadian Francisco Cabral, a sculptor all of whose works seem to be in the form of chairs. Not, needless to say, the sort of chairs you could sit on, or not with any hope of comfort. Indeed, mental comfort seems no more a part of his intention than physical: the chairs are disturbing ritual objects, with overtones of sacrificial altars, images of the gods (gods very much in need of propitiation), scales and balances, and all kinds of other things to keep one psychologically, and no doubt physically, off-balance. It is amazing the variety of effects Cabral can produce from one basic form.

Now we have discovered him let us hope we do not lose touch again. Certainly in the perhaps precarious degree of cultural cooperation the Caribbean states have achieved in order to stage this show at all lies their best chance of impressing the outside world, and retaining our attention for a number of artists well deserving of wider than local note.

Keeping us off-balance: the chair as disturbing ritual object in *Oh Africa* by Francisco Cabral at the Commonwealth InstituteDavid Robinson reports on British success in Munich
Credit to the film workshop

West Germany has two film capitals, with an uncelebrated spirit of rivalry between them. Munich fostered the birth and the best of the New German Cinema of the Sixties and Seventies, whose origins could be partly traced to the city's own school of film and television. Currently Berlin is striving to win back the initiative by offering generous subsidies to productions based in the city, and ever-improving studio and technical facilities.

Berlin has had its international film festival since 1951: conceived in the spirit of the Cold War, it did not admit films from the Socialist Bloc until the Sixties. Munich's newer Filmfest is growing rapidly in stature. Munich disclaims any conscious rivalry with Berlin, pointing out that the festival is committed to a non-competitive principle and that its aim is to provide a cultural event for Munich rather than an international market-place. Munich also hosts the annual Festival of European Films. Films are selected from all European countries, East or West, but only directors from EEC countries are eligible for the Community prize, awarded for a first or second feature.

This does not lessen the prestige of the European Prize, which went this year to a

British film, *Sea Coal*, by unanimous vote of the international jury. The award is all the more gratifying as recognition of the film workshop movement which flourishes in this country thanks to the encouragement of the film trade unions, and, more often than not, the support of Channel 4 — who in fact financed *Sea Coal*. Made by the Amber Collective of Newcastle, under the leadership of Murray Martin, *Sea Coal* in no way conforms to stereotype preconceptions of the collective film. Even though the group insist that there is no dominant creative individual, there is evidently a real film genius at work here.

The film triumphantly demonstrates that the small, specific, local instance can often provide the most significant illumination of the human predicament (this was the gist of the jury's citation). *Sea Coal* describes the life of the people who traditionally live by harvesting coal washed up from the sea on the Northumbrian coast at Lynemouth. For centuries this has been regarded as a common right both of the locals and the travellers in their caravan community; but in 1979 the NCB sold the beach and mineral rights to a local entrepreneur. The film-makers set out to

expose this symptomatic erosion of community social organisation, a microcosm of modern parallel to the Enclosures of the 16th century, in the process they demonstrate a remarkable ability to enter into the life of these men and women on the edge of society. Mixing actors and real-life sea-coalers, they introduce a fictionalized story of a couple driven by unemployment to join the beach community. The professionals serve as a catalyst to help the non-actors re-create their own lives and selves for the camera. The joins between composition and reality are barely visible.

What is most surprising about *Sea Coal* is that it has been around for almost a year, practically unheralded in this country. It was shown on Channel 4 late one night in January, and briefly though enthusiastically reviewed by two television critics. Thereafter it had two screenings at the Metro Cinema, but was not revealed to the film Press. It won the Marks and Spencer award on its home ground at the Fyneside Festival, but the event is, regrettably, not covered by the national Press. Unforgivably, it was refused by the London Film Festival. Without the European Prize, in fact, it would probably have been buried for ever.

London concerts

Helmut
Lachenmann
ICA

The ICA's concert series, returning for another summer season of Sunday nights, can be relied on to be stimulating. This first evening was devoted to the music of the 50-year-old German composer Helmut Lachenmann, who has been played and talked about with increasing partisanship on the Continent, but who had not, as far as I am aware, been much performed before in this country. Well, now we know.

Lachenmann's starting-point would seem to be the familiar one that the house of music has long lain uninhabited, that all a composer today can do is to kick over the dust, shake a few bones and listen to the rodents behind the walls. These things he does with some assiduousness. The most characteristic sound of his music, to judge from the two pieces played on Sunday night, is a soft dry rattle, the noise very often of instruments being played in unconventional ways: air blown tonelessly through wind instruments, palms brushed over guitars, violins bowed on the neck. This is all good end-of-art stuff.

But Lachenmann's problem is that people will go on listening for something pleasant, and it is awfully hard to avoid providing it. His *Mouvement vor der Erstarung* for 18-piece ensemble is quite successful in the avoidance: it was laid out by Circle under Ingo Metzger as a landscape of rustlings, scrapes, electric bells and pointless percussion toccatas. But in

Salmi für Caudwell, for two guitars, it was difficult to remain entirely impervious to beauty.

As played by Wilhelm Bruck and Theodor Ross, Lachenmann's marginal effects produced magical sounds: the sounds of two small chambers echoing with noise and chiming. And the very end, with the desert journey finally reaching some quiet brushed flamenco rhythms, had a poignancy quite beyond the composer's intentions, at least if one is to take seriously his appeal here to the aesthetics of Christopher Caudwell. In introducing the piece he spoke of composing not sounds but "ways of hearing". Sounds, though, may be easier to control.

Paul Griffiths

Philharmonia/
Salonen
Festival Hall

What a strange programme to choose to round out the Philharmonia's season. Not a soloist in sight; instead, two hefty orchestral works, neither of them obviously connected, and one of them Liszt's interminable *Faust Symphony*. Result: a predictably half-empty Festival Hall, even with the much-vaunted Esa-Pekka Salonen on the rostrum.

It is difficult not to compare Salonen's performance of Respighi's *Pines of Rome* with Giuseppe Sinopoli's account of its companion piece, *Fountains of Rome*, a few weeks ago. I wish Salonen showed

half of Sinopoli's ear for inner detail. For instance, he launched into the opening tableau of *Pines of Rome* — a shrill, vivid little portrait of children at play by the Pines of the Villa Borghese — with plenty of the expected dynamism, although you simply could not hear what the violins were up to among the blare of woodwind and brass around them. The concluding peroration, evoking the Roman armies marching along the Appian Way, was delivered with appalling crudeness and anyway failed to work even in those terms (it peaked too soon).

But thankfully Salonen also possesses the capacity to stand back and let things happen when the moment is right. No doubt the Philharmonia are grateful for such opportunities to display their marvellous range of individual skills: John McCaw's exquisitely shaded clarinet solo in "The Pines of the Janiculum Hill" was accompanied by sustained string chords as quiet and yet as alive as breathing itself. The sombre harmonies of "Pines Near a Catacomb" also sounded wonderfully penetrating from this outstanding string section.

While I am reluctant to take issue with William Mann's advocacy of Liszt's *Faust Symphony* in his programme-note for this concert, I also fail to understand the current vogue for this tedious, over-earnest and ultimately misguided effusion by one of the supreme musical phenomena of the 19th century. Salonen worked his way through it with energy and lucidity: the Philharmonia responded with their habitual expertise.

Malcolm Hayes

Cheltenham Festival

More than passing interest

Lindsay Quartet
Pump Room

Luigi Cherubini is described by *The New Grove* as "that most difficult of types, a conservative revolutionary". One's first impressions of his First String Quartet in E flat, composed in 1814, would certainly lead one to concur with such an assessment. Audiences at the Lindsay Quartet's remaining concerts in this enterprising Cheltenham Festival series will be able to hear for themselves whether or not the judgement applies to the five other examples of the genre that Cherubini has left us.

Beethoven apparently admired Cherubini more than any of his other contemporaries, and with adulation coming from such quarters it would be surprising not to find a touch of Beethoven in Cherubini's music. Here it is found most obviously in a first movement of pithy character and adventurous harmonic excursion, though perhaps Beethoven would have taken things a stage further where Cherubini sometimes seems to balk at the possibilities he sets up for himself. One can understand Schumann's reservations about such music, for Cherubini contains something of Beethoven's rough-edged manner, where Schumann does not.

The slow movement, a set of four often highly embellished variations, again has something of Beethoven about it, though there are also influences of *bel canto* and of dramatic devices learnt from the opera stage, where Cherubini made his reputation. A characterful G minor Scherzo comes next, full of dynamic cross-accent and conscious effects, but hinting that when it comes to balance he prefers to keep to time-honoured principles and lighten the

atmosphere as the music progresses. To compose light music like that of the finale, however, demands something like Haydn's divine inspiration. Here the exuberant, vigorous wit of Cherubini's counterpoint suggested a composer of very much more than mere passing interest. If this is his first quartet, what may we expect of the rest?

The concert began with a cool, well-balanced reading of Haydn's Quartet Op. 50 No. 1, an adventurous work itself, its pregnant, throbbing cello B flat and its simple cadential figure in the first movement unleashing a veritable torrent of invention. And there was also Bartók's First Quartet, a few worlds removed from the purposeful conciseness of its successors, perhaps, but just as effective in its own, rather Berg-like manner. The Lindsay's brilliant, fervent performance was impossible to fault.

Stephen Pettitt

Recital

Tchaikovsky, which led into Prince Gremm's aria from *Eugene Onegin*, for which his commanding, passionate voice is ideally suited, and the Rachmaninov pieces (with "I am no prophet... I speak in songs to every heart" virtually a personal testament), were followed by the Cavatina from the opera *Aleko*. Here one caught something of the character's inward torment as he contemplated the loss of his gypsy love.

Amid such brooding reflections it could be the more appreciated how touchingly he embraced the sturdy character of "The Old Corporal" in a group of songs by Dargomizhsky, and the sudden switch from this into the ironic humour of the same

composer's "The Miller". Borodin brought out his lyrical line and warmth of feeling in verses of regret and others of anger, and the piano support from Ludmila Ivanova was always discreet if sometimes too self-effacing.

She nevertheless gave a subtly pointed context to the broad comedy of Mussorgsky's "The Goat", and sufficient of musical outline for the two great scenes from *Boris Godunov* to make their effect at the end of the programme. These took the singer into a higher tessitura for longer stretches, and found him not in the least wanting in either artistry or tone-colour to claim our admiration.

Noël Goodwin

Burchuladze/
Ivanova
Covent Garden

For his first solo recital at Covent Garden, where, two years ago, his debut as Ramfis in *Aida* revealed a voice of majestic bass splendour, Paata Burchuladze on Sunday night stayed close to home in musical terms. He sang an all-Russian programme of almost all 19th-century items, perhaps over-dominated by a prevailing melancholy of mood but shrewdly interspersing his selection of songs with some familiar operatic excerpts.

So it was that songs by

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Airship group offers Nimrod replacement

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Seven companies yesterday submitted bids to the Ministry of Defence to provide the Royal Air Force with airborne early warning capacity which it has been seeking for nearly 10 years.

The bids were called for because of doubts on whether GEC could successfully complete the Nimrod airborne early warning (AEW) project which it has been struggling for years.

The proposals put forward include one from GEC for completing the Nimrod programme, but include some surprise entries, including a plan to use airships.

As expected the bidding companies included Boeing with its E3 AWACS, Lockheed with the P3C Orion, and Grumman with two proposals, one using its E2C Hawkeye which is in service with the US Navy, and the other involving the fitting of the Hawkeye's radar and other electronic systems into the Nimrod airframe.

The surprise bids have come from Airship Industries of Cardington in Bedfordshire, Pilatus Britten-Norman of the Isle of Wight, and M. E. L. of Crawley, Sussex.

Airship Industries is proposing the use of 100-ton airships, which it claims could stay on patrol for three or four days at a stretch, and have operating costs of only about

one-third of a normal aircraft. Their disadvantage is that they can only travel at slow speeds, and operate from relatively low altitudes. But it is claimed that these could be overcome economically, because of the long patrol time and low operating costs.

The company is also competing with its airships for a US Navy contract which could be worth \$6 billion (£3.9 billion).

The bid by Pilatus Britten-Norman involves using a version of their Islander civil aircraft. It is being proposed as part of a two-tier system in which the military version of its aircraft, known as the Defender, would supplement one of the longer range aircraft such as AWACS or Nimrod.

The Defender, fitted with a radar capable of tracking 100 airborne targets and 32 maritime targets, would operate perhaps 100-150 miles from base.

It is argued that the costs of a Defender would be only one-tenth, or less, than those of the longer-range aircraft such as AWACS.

The other bid is by M. E. L., which is part of the Philips group. It refused to reveal any details, beyond saying that it would draw on the full resources of the Philips group.

The Ministry of Defence said that it would now study all the proposals.

Chopsticks and tranquillity at new car plant

By a Staff Reporter

Workers at Nissan's new British factory, where production begins next week, will share most but not quite all the conditions enjoyed by their colleagues in Japan.

The canteen for the 470 workers at the £50 million plant at Washington, Tyne and Wear, serves Japanese dishes, complete with chopsticks and after a busy spell on the production lines workers can take a break in Japanese-style restaurants.

But industrial relations have one big difference - workers in Japan have a union closed shop, which is banned at the Washington plant.

A spokesman for Nissan said yesterday: "It is very much a British company in the way it is run, but there are influences from Japan such as the company's philosophy of quality, flexibility and teamwork."

"Industrial relations are something completely home-grown and there is no closed shop as exists in Japan."

Nissan Bluebird cars from the factory are expected to go on sale in the autumn.

They will have a 40 per cent British content. About 27 British component firms are already supplying Washington and a further six are in the final stages of negotiation.

Ford has told union leaders that an even bigger effort will be required by its workers to meet the competition from Nissan as the British-made cars will have a cost advantage of around £700 a car because they are assembled from mainly Japanese parts by a new labour force with few overhead costs.



Anglo-Japanese talks: S. Kanedri and Graham Fife in discussion. (Photographs: Harry Kerr)



Catering manager Paul Wadham (left), specialist in Japanese dishes, and assemblers Edward Braban and K. Kobayashi.

Howe aims to pursue mission to Pretoria

Continued from page 1

his initial doubts about the wisdom of the mission.

It showed, he said, that the Prime Minister was not always right and the Foreign Office was not always wrong.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said the Foreign Secretary would have more chance of conducting successful missions if he stressed he was going as president of the European Community. As such, he would not be handicapped by Mrs Thatcher's "public foot-dragging on sanctions".

In the Commons, and later before the Select Committee, Sir Geoffrey stressed that the release of Mr. Nelson Mandela, the jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader, was the key to a successful mission.

"It is clear that if the changes that are universally desired are to take place they do need to take place on the basis of political dialogue between consenting free parties. It is for that crucial reason that the release of Nelson Mandela is so important."

He continued to elude the South African Government the prospect of the solution we want will continue to be postponed.

In a BBC interview last night Sir Geoffrey emphasized that it was not a question of whether he would see Mr. Botha, but when.

Sir Geoffrey also said it was not for him to speculate about the motives of the South African Government in refusing to meet him this week.

"We have been told that the President is fully engaged and not able to see me. I am content to accept that."

JOHANNESBURG: South African Foreign Minister and State President's Office sources last night insisted that Sir Geoffrey was still welcome to visit South Africa (Michael Hornsby writes).

The fact that neither President Botha nor his Foreign Minister, Mr R.F. Pik Botha, had been able immediately to find time in their busy schedules to meet Sir Geoffrey, did not mean that he had been snubbed, the sources said disingenuously.

Death sentence on grandmother

Continued from page 1

ing the legs of the two men sticking out of the stretchers. Besides that of Barlow were his crutches, which indicated that he had been standing on the trap-door with them. He had a neurological problem that made him rely on his crutches to walk. Christopher Barlow said his brother had given him all his clothes the previous night when Kevin wanted to see him, and that he would go to his death in his prison clothes. There is speculation that Kevin Barlow's body was

naked when it was taken to the mortuary since prison rules call for the clothes to be taken off bodies before they are taken out.

The coffin was sealed at the crematorium where a brief Anglican service was held; to escape journalists, the family decided to move the venue from the St Mary's Church in Kuala Lumpur. The Chambers family kept itself informed yesterday, while they made their own preparations to take Brian Chambers's body home.

Meanwhile, it was learnt that Barlow has made a six-

page will, leaving his meagre possessions to his parents, his two brothers and sister, and to Lee Jones, his common law wife.

Informed sources who had seen the will said he had very few things to distribute to his relatives. Most of the legacies included personal belongings like his hi-fi set, his airgun, Sony Walkman, clothes and kitchen utensils.

The will also left instructions appointing Christopher as his executor and instructing Lee Jones to inter his ashes in the scrublands of Jericho in Tasmania, where she lives.

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, visits the Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria St, SW1, 3. The Duke of Edinburgh visits the London Docklands Development Area, Royal Victoria Docks, 10.15; later, as Patron, the National Federation of Housing Associations, opens a housing scheme provided by the East London Housing Association, Beckton, E16, 11.40.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, visits the Domesday 900 exhibition, The Great Hall, Winchester, 11.30; and later visits St Cross Hospital, Winchester, 2.40.

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, opens the Peddars Way and North Norfolk Coast Path, 10.30.

The Princess of Wales visits

the Southfields sheltered housing project, Lillingdon Rd, Leamington Spa, 11.15; and later visits Warwick Castle, 1.10.

The Duke of Gloucester attends a lunch at the Worshipful College of Physicians, 11 St Andrews Place, SW1, 11.45; and later, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, attends the opening of Dream of a Summer Night exhibition, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, 6.30.

The Duke of Kent attends the Automobile Association's committee dinner, Claridge's, 7.40.

Princess Alexandra, as Chancellor, presides at degree congregations, Lancaster University, 11.30.

New exhibition

Young Artists in the Theatre; figurative and ships' carvings and Tynes & Wear Pottery; Hatton Gallery, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne; Mon to

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending June 29

- 1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sat) 16.50m
- 2 World Cup '86 Final 11.75m
- 3 News and Weather (Sat) 21.15m
- 4 Marmalade Flair 11.45m
- 5 That's Life 10.50m
- 6 Nine O'Clock News (Mon) 9.50m
- 7 Nine O'Clock News (Mon) 9.50m
- 8 Nine O'Clock News (Mon) 9.50m
- 9 Dynasty 9.50m
- 10 Dynasty 9.50m

Music

Concert by the Northern Sinfonia; Newcastle City Hall, 7.45.

Concert by the Master Singers of San Diego City College; Holy Trinity Church, Stratford on Avon, 7.30.

Harpicord recital by Malcolm Archer; Bristol Cathedral, 1.15.

Organ recital by Ian Shaw; St Martin's, Scarborough, 7.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Goodwin; Bangor Cathedral, 1.15.

Concert by the IMV Yorkshire Imperial Band; St Aidan's, Leeds, 7.45.

Concert by Wycliffe Junior School; St Andrew's, Leamington Spa, near Stonehouse, Glos, 7.

Gwent Music '86: Concert by the Gwent Schools' Brass, Youth Orchestra, Intermediate Orchestra, Big Band, Youth Choir, Solists and an American School Choir from Maryland; St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.

Concert by the Bristol Concert Orchestra and Robert Coates (cello); Clifton Cathedral, Bristol, 7.30.

Handel in Oxford Festival: Concert by the Holywell Band; University Church, Oxford, 1.

Virtuosos cantatas and concertos with Gillian Fisher (soprano) and John Scott (organ); Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, 8.

York Early Music Festival: Concert by the Purley of Instruments; Guildhall, York, 8.

Concert by Emma Kirby and Anthony Rowley; Hovingham Church, York, 8.

Hexham Abbey Festival: Organ recital by David Sargent; Hexham Abbey, 8.

Lichfield Festival: Concert by the Chamber Orchestra of Europe; Lichfield Cathedral, 8.

Concert by the Margaret Allen Preparatory School; Hereford Cathedral, 1.30.

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The pound

Bank of England

Bank	Rate
Australia	2.54
Canada	2.38
France	2.38
Germany	2.38
Italy	2.38
Japan	2.38
Netherlands	2.38
Portugal	2.38
Spain	2.38
Sweden	2.38
Switzerland	2.38
USA	2.38
Yugoslavia	2.38

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure to the W of Ireland will maintain a NW airflow over the British Isles.

6 am to midnight

London, East Angles, Midlands, E. central N. England: Mainly dry, sunny periods; wind NW light, locally moderate; max temp 21C (70F).

Wales, NW, NE, England, Lake District: A little rain at first, becoming dry with sunny periods; wind NW light, locally moderate; max temp 20C (68F).

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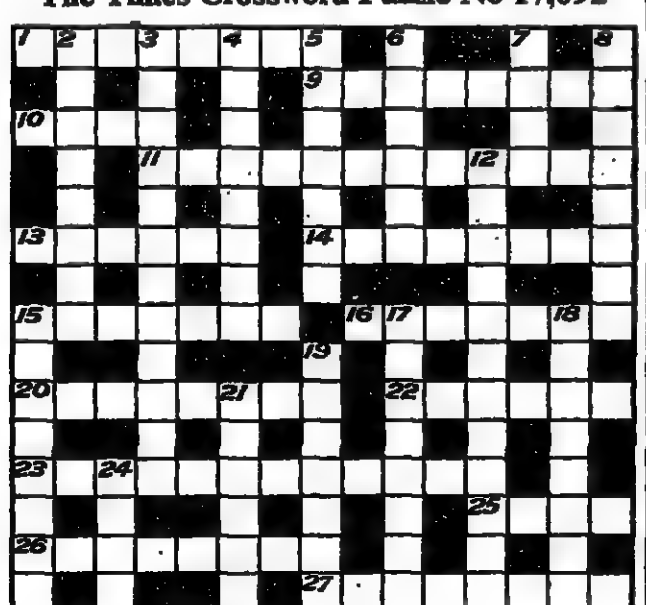
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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,092



ACROSS

- 1 Opening words for the King of Frogs, say (8).
- 2 Self-righteous - or beastly greedy? That's about right (8).
- 3 A lifetime of bridge? (4).
- 4 Relic of a midnight flight, fitting end to a lover's search (5,7).
- 5 Primitive type of silver, except the outside (6).
- 6 Man of action (8).
- 7 The lot that is less than the whole (7).
- 8 Happening that's encompassing many at the end of the day (8).
- 9 Instrument of flattery, or for one with a mortar-board (6).
- 10 Entertainer is to go places when disentangled (12).
- 11 'ow one warms up food (4).
- 12 Facing work both ways where building is being erected (8).
- 13 Old Italian centaurs running amok (8).
- 14 Censure salesman over fish (5).
- 15 Ran about after painful reorganization in common parlance (6,6).
- 16 Girl in green embarrassed - by this swine? (8).
- 17 Pauline writing to give record on agave fibre (7).
- 18 Sound way to grind this grain? (6).
- 19 Pupil, little devil, appears to advance with difficulty (4).
- 20 He produced tables of North Sea variations (8).
- 21 Food on which Orsini's Napoleon marched (4,8).
- 22 Poet John takes in the last of those we wish to see at the feast (8).
- 23 By no means a favourite of society (8).
- 24 Entertainment to repeat in another form (8).
- 25 Fan of the silvery creature raised in a river (7).
- 26 So strange is fate - rebel leader captured by Greek order (6).
- 27 A head on one's shoulders? (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 17,091

ACROSS
1. A. I. A. M. A. T. A. L.
2. A. S. I. N. G.
3. B. R. I. D. G. E.
4. F. I. N. I. S. H.
5. S. I. L. V. E. R.
6. A. C. T. I. O. N.
7. L. O. S. S.
8. E. N. D.
9. F. L. A. T. T. E. R. Y.
10. D. I. S. T. A. N. G. L. E.
11. W. A. R. M. U. P.
12. F. A. C. I. N. G.
13. C. E. N. T. A. U. R.
14. C. E. N. S. U. R. E.
15. R. A. N.
16. G. I. R.
17. P. A. U. L. I. N. E.
18. S. O. U. N. D.
19. P. U. P. I. L.
20. T. A. B. L. E.
21. F. O. O. D.
22. J. O. H. N.
23. B. Y.
24. E. N. T. E. R. T. A. I. N. M. E. N. T.
25. F. A. N.
26. S. O.
27. H. E. A. D.

Portfolios Gold

Times Portfolio Gold rules are as follows:

- 1 Times Portfolio to track purchases of shares.
- 2 Times Portfolio to track purchases of shares.
- 3 Times Portfolio to track purchases of shares.
- 4 Times Portfolio to track purchases of shares.
- 5 Times Portfolio to track purchases of shares.
- 6 Times Portfolio to track purchases of shares.
- 7 Times Portfolio to track purchases of shares.
- 8 Times Portfolio to track purchases of shares.
- 9 Times Portfolio to track purchases of shares.
- 10 Times Portfolio to track purchases of shares.

Talks and lectures

Wearing using simple equipment by Vicky Murray; Willard Room, Blind College, Hereford, 7.30.

Layman's lecture series - 2: Renaissance York; St Williams Church, York, 5.

Litigolien International Musical Festival; details tel: (0978) 860236 (until July 13).

Cheltenham International Festival of Music; for details and ticket enquiries contact the Box Office, Town Hall, Cheltenham, GL50 1QA or tel: (0242) 323690, open Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until July 20).

Anniversaries

Births: John D. Rockefeller, 1839; Sir Arthur Evans, archaeologist, excavator of the ruins of Knossos, 1851; Percy Grainger, composer and pianist, Melbourne, 1882.

Deaths: Percy Bysshe Shelley, at sea off Leghorn, Italy, 1822; Sir Henry Raeburn, portrait painter, Edinburgh, 1823; Sir William Edward Parry, arctic explorer, Ems, Germany, 1855; Havoclock Ellis, Washington, Suffolk, 1939.

Lighting-up time

London 9.48 pm to 4.24 am

City	Time
London	9.48 pm to 4.24 am
Edinburgh	10.27 pm to 4.09 am
Manchester	10.07 pm to 4.21 am
Penzance	10.02 pm to 4.53 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C. F.

City	Temp
Belfast	11.50
Birmingham	11.50
Blackpool	11.50
Bristol	11.50
Cardiff	11.50
Edinburgh	11.50
Glasgow	11.50

Pollen count

The pollen count for London and the South-east issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 53 (high).

Forecast for today, similar. For today's recording, call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each day at 10.30 am.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance Bill, progress on remaining stages.

Lords (2.30): Wages Bill, report.

Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge will be raised today at 3pm, 4.45pm, 5.40pm, 7.30pm, 8.45pm, 9pm and 11pm.

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High Tides

Today's high tide times in minutes: 1m-2.30pm

Location	Time
London Bridge	2.27
Aberdeen	2.47
Belfast	2.58
Birmingham	2.58
Blackpool	2.58
Bristol	2.58
Cardiff	2.58
Edinburgh	2.58
Glasgow	2.58
Manchester	2.58
Penzance	2.58

Around Britain

East Coast: Scarborough 5

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1347.8 (-8.7)
FT-SE 100
1631.0 (-18.4)
Bargains
24958
USM (Datastream)
126.29 (-0.17)
THE POUND
US Dollar
1.5345 (-0.0060)
W German mark
3.3479 (-0.0015)
Trade-weighted
75.8 (-0.2)

Selloffs at Beecham

The Beecham Group is selling two of its overseas companies as part of its extensive streamlining programme announced last month.

The diversified consumer products and pharmaceuticals group is to raise £12 million from the sale of the United States Ace Comb company and its Australian soft drinks business.

Both companies lost money in the year to March 31, while the combined price exceeds the net tangible assets of the two operations. Beecham shares added 5p to 440p.

Ace Comb is being sold to Goody Products, a manufacturer of hair care products and fashion accessories, while the Australian interests are being sold to Amati, a large publicly-quoted food and tobacco group.

Shipyards fail

Harmstorf, one of West Germany's biggest shipping groups, put its three shipyards into receivership yesterday, highlighting the desperate financial state of the country's shipping industry.

ERG rise

Electronic Rentals Group announced pre-tax profits up 8 per cent to £16.5 million for the year to March 31 on turnover up 30 per cent to £254 million. The dividend was unchanged at 3.2p net for the year.

Lower spirits

Spirit sales in the first quarter of this year overall were down 2.6 per cent but recovered at the end of March to 6.3 per cent above last year's rate, said the Wine and Spirit Association. Imported spirits were up 7.8 per cent at the end of March.

DRG expands

DRG, the Dickinson Robinson stationery company, has acquired a rigid plastics business from Hercules Incorporated of the United States for \$10.5 million (£6.8 million).

Forte talks

Trusthouse Forte yesterday confirmed it had held talks with Hanson Trust over the future of some of the Imperial Group assets. But no details of the talks were disclosed. There has been speculation that Trusthouse may be willing to pay up to £200 million for the motorway service outlets, Anchor hotels, and Happy Easter roadside restaurants.

Spurs sale

Tottenham Hotspur Football Club has sold its 11-acre training ground in Chesham, Hertfordshire, for £4.9 million to Laing Homes - part of the John Laing Group.

Correction

The offer-for-sale price of Windsmoor is 106p, not 120p as stated in yesterday's issue of The Times.

Rover Group forecasts further serious losses

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Rover Group, the renamed BL, which made a pre-tax loss last year of £110.3 million, is facing the prospect of further serious losses in the first half of this year, Mr Graham Day, the new chairman, told the annual meeting in London yesterday.

At the same time, he announced the widely expected resignation of Mr Ray Horrocks, the chief executive of BL Cars, who has made public his acute displeasure at not being promoted to the chairman's job. Mr Day said: "I offered him a position to remain, but he declined."

Mr Day, who has taken over at a critical time for the company, with the trucks business in trouble and further privatisation on the horizon, said the group's position represented "a significant deterioration in financial performance" and this would be reflected in the first-half results.

At the same time, he announced the widely expected resignation of Mr Ray Horrocks, the chief executive of BL Cars, who has made public his acute displeasure at not being promoted to the chairman's job. Mr Day said: "I offered him a position to remain, but he declined."

Mr Day said that Land Rover was still recovering from the uncertainty surrounding its possible sale earlier in the year and he made clear that it would need two or three years of positive progress in models, markets and financial performance before being ready for return to the private sector.

Last week's announcement of a £50 million order from the Australian Army for 2,900 Land Rovers, won against



Ray Horrocks resigned when not made chairman

every other competitor in the world, spoke volumes for the strength of the Land Rover range, he said. The launch of the Range Rover in the North American market in 1987 was the next most important step.

The sale of Unipart to a consortium of investors was expected in the next two months, said Mr Day, and he

disclosed that the Rover Group would retain about 30 per cent of the parts company to enable it to nominate a member of the board and "to play a significant role in the future direction of the business".

A decision on the sale of the loss-making Leyland Bus, to either the Laird Group, Aveling Barford, or a management consortium, would be taken in the near future.

Answering private shareholders' questions about future sales of assets, Mr Day said that if the entire business could be returned to profitability, it would be returned to the private sector, and he was personally in favour of that.

The group, being controlled by the Government, had great difficulty in raising finance and would have greater freedom as a private company.

Austin Rover was continuing to face extreme competition, particularly in the UK where widespread discounting was depressing prices.

Retail sales and consumer credit figures down in May

By David Smith and Derek Harris

Final retail sales figures for May, released yesterday, reveal a slightly larger decline than originally estimated. Consumer credit also fell, and the retail trade holds mixed views about the strength of sales in June and early July.

Retail sales volume fell by 0.9 per cent in May, after falling by 0.4 per cent in April. However, the 2.2 per cent surge in sales volume in March meant that, in the last three months, volume was up by 1.7 per cent on the previous three months.

The total of new credit advanced on hire purchase, bank and retailers' credit cards, and in other consumer credit arrangements, fell to £2,365 million in May from April's record level of £2,741 million. In the last three

months, credit was down by 3 per cent.

There was a 7 per cent decline in fixed sum credit from finance houses, mainly reflecting conditions in the car market. Advances on bank credit cards, not seasonally adjusted, fell by 4 per cent over the period, while retailers' credit, including in-store credit cards, rose by 1 per cent.

At the end of May, amounts outstanding to finance houses, other specialist consumer credit institutions and retailers, totalled £21,994 million, 2 per cent up on three months earlier.

The pattern of retail sales shown up by the official figures has been criticised in some quarters, and conflicts with that indicated by the

FT/Confederation of British Industry monthly survey of the distribution trades.

But, according to a spokesman from the Department of Trade and Industry, "The final index is based on sales returns from around 3,000 retailers whose total turnover is over half of all retail sales in Great Britain. The index is far more comprehensive and soundly based than the FT/CBI survey which seeks merely qualitative information."

The official figures show that in the latest three months, clothing and footwear sales were very strong - up by 7 per cent in volume, while sales of household goods rose by 4 per cent. Sales by non-food retailers in total increased by 3.4 per cent, while food retailers saw only a 0.4 per cent sales rise.

Defeat for Evered in bid battle

By Cliff Feltham

Evered Holdings, the fast-expanding industrial conglomerate, last night lost its £155 million battle for control of McKechnie Holdings, the Midlands engineering business.

The two companies had been involved in a fierce struggle for weeks, but the big institutions decided to stay with the present management.

Dr Jim Butler, chairman of McKechnie, said: "I think the institutions began to have growing doubts about whether Evered could cope."

Mr Peter Baring of McKechnie's advisers, Baring Brothers, said: "When the institutions got eyeball to eyeball with the McKechnie people they realized that the team was worth backing. I think this shows the fashion is going against takeover bids."

Evered's bid lapsed after gaining acceptance of 27 per cent to add to its own stake of 15 per cent. The company, headed by the brothers, Mr Osman Abdullah and Mr Raschid Abdullah, still has a 20 per cent stake in TI, the industrial company, which it also is keen to unload.

The three key shareholders to favour McKechnie were M & G owning 10 per cent, the Prudential with 5 per cent, and Sun Life Assurance with 2.5 per cent.

Profits rise at Carlo

Carlo Engineering, which makes equipment for the textiles industry, increased its profits to £3.85 million before tax for the year to March 31, up from £3.59 million for the previous year.

Turnover fell from £37.3 million to £36.6 million and the final dividend is 11p, taking the total to 15p, up from 12p.

At the year end, net borrowings stood at £1.2 million or 9.3 per cent of shareholders' funds.

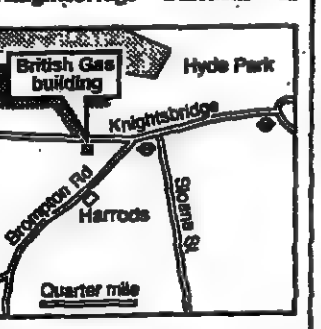
The company said it is aiming for an acquisition in the present year and it has bought a 19.2 per cent stake in Jonas Woodhead, a manufacturer of vehicle springs, 11.2 per cent of Derwent Stampings, a castings company and smaller holdings in other quoted companies.

Prudential buys West End site

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

The Prudential Assurance Company, competing against nine other potential developers, won the bid to buy a two-acre freehold site in Knightsbridge, London, for over £35 million.

The three office buildings, situated opposite Knightsbridge Barracks in



London's West End, were developed in 1958 and total 290,000 sq ft of space. The properties were sold by the British Gas Staff Pension Scheme (Stargus Nominees) which bought them in 1977.

The offices, occupied by oil companies, including British Petroleum, Elf Oil, and Texaco, produce an annual income of £1.32 million, although they would be worth a great deal more now.

The leases expire in the early 1990s and Prudential will then redevelop the entire site.

KCA makes £28m loss provision

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

KCA Drilling, Britain's leading independent oil drilling contractor, has made provision in its annual accounts to cover potential losses of £28.3 million and is to sell one of its two drillships as a result of the falling oil price.

Sir Monty Finniston, the former head of British Steel who now chairs KCA, told shareholders that the ship, the KCA Kingfisher, might realize \$25 million (£16.3 million).

However, day hire rates for drilling rigs for offshore and onshore oil exploration are falling daily and several other drilling contractors also have drillships and rigs on the market. The KCA Kingfisher is equipped to drill to depths of up to 20,000 feet in remote locations.

In his annual statement to shareholders, Sir Monty said that the company's other offshore mobile drilling rig, the KCA Sandpiper, a jack-up rig capable of working in the shallower areas of the North Sea and drilling to depths of 25,000 feet, will be kept on the drilling rig fleet.

KCA operates 10 onshore drilling rigs in the UK, Libya and Turkey, and three offshore platform rigs in the

North Sea. The KCA Kingfisher will be kept on standby while a buyer is sought.

Sir Monty said: "Looking to the future we expect the solid contribution from the land and platform drilling operations to continue, although operations for expansion will be few and keenly contested."

"Offshore, however, the collapse in the price of oil has been particularly damaging to the oil servicing industry. Many operators have cut or delayed their exploration and development programmes for 1986 and this has led to a reduction in their drilling requirements."

"The problem has been compounded by foreign drilling contractors transferring rigs to the North Sea from other areas in search of work."

"There have already been signs of rationalization within the contract drilling industry - for example through joint ventures and partnerships of what had hitherto been competitors - and in appropriate cases we may follow such a course ourselves where it is in the best interest of the Group."

"An area where we have devoted particular attention to is the scope of our offshore activities."

Analysts expect sharp drop in money supply growth

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

City analysts expect a sharp slowdown in the rate of money supply expansion when figures are released early this afternoon. The predictions are, however, unusually cautious after recent big increases.

The consensus estimates a rise in sterling M3 of slightly less than 1 per cent in banking June, compared with a 3 per cent May rise. The 12-month rate of growth of sterling M3 would then fall to about 17.5 per cent, from 19.5 per cent in May, but still above the official 11 to 15 per cent target range.

Wood Mackenzie, the stockbroking firm, expects the new sterling commercial paper market to have had an impact on estimated bank lending of £1.7 billion in June, and is looking for a sterling M3 rise of 0.7 per cent.

James Capel, noting that the forecast for banking June is particularly difficult, expects some reversal of the May distortion in the "other counterparts" of sterling M3, helping to produce a rise of only 0.75 per cent.

For increases in sterling M3 in banking June runs from 0.5 to 1.25 per cent, well below the increases over the past three months.

The London Business School, in its July Financial Outlook, predicts a substantial slowdown in the growth of broad money in the coming months.

It cites three reasons for predicting a slowdown in the growth rate of the sterling M3 money measure, which is expected to reduce its 12-month rate of increase to 8 per cent by April 1987, from 19.5 per cent now.

The LBS expects inflows into bank accounts from the personal sector to drop considerably because of lack of new savings instruments from the banks and a reduced level of marketing for existing accounts.

The third reason, says the LBS, is macro-economic. Because of the declining current account surplus, there will have to be substantial net inflows from abroad.

Despite the improved outlook for broad money growth, the LBS is cautious about

interest rates in Britain and overseas.

A unilateral cut in interest rates by the United States is unlikely, the report says, because of dollar weakness and the threat of higher US inflation.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet
Dilemma of linking pay and profits

With the Treasury putting the finishing touches on its proposals for profit-related pay - a green paper will be published next week - it was appropriate that Professor Martin Weitzman, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology economist most associated with profit sharing, was in town.

It has to be seen as a means of improving the efficiency of, not replacing, conventional macro-economic policy. Thus, as Professor Weitzman said last night, expansionary policies would be needed to "gobble up" the unemployed, once a scheme was in place.

The Chancellor, one suspects, sees profit-related pay as an alternative, and not complementary to a policy of expanding the economy out of unemployment.

CAP in the air
The lunacies of the Common Agricultural Policy and its like are familiar to frustrated policymakers at home and to connoisseurs of Euro-American trade skirmishes. Likewise development economists know well enough how developing countries have treated traditional agricultural export sectors as milch-cows to finance pet industrial projects and appease the urban populace. Frequently, they have ruined the naturally strongest part of their economies.

The Treasury, it appears, has already answered one question, which emerged over the weekend. There will be no rigid requirement, in the green paper proposals, for an 80 per cent-20 per cent split between fixed and profit-related pay. Rather, the scheme is intended to be flexible, and capable of being tailored to fit different circumstances.

The World Bank has done a useful service in bringing these two together in a single and devastating study of costly worldwide meddling. For the combination amounts to a scarcely believable misallocation of resources.

The Weitzman case, as presented last night, is an attractive one. Conventional forms of macro-economic policy, be they Keynesian or monetarist, have proved ineffective at coping with the simultaneous condition of high unemployment and fast rising prices.

"What is perhaps most surprising" Anandurup Ray and his co-authors coolly note "is that it is the developing world which, on the whole, discriminates against its farmers, even though they account for large shares of gross domestic product and export earnings. And it is the industrial countries which provide subsidies to agricultural production, even though their farmers account for small shares of GDP and employment."

There are many ways of dealing with this bias, as Professor Weitzman clearly recognized. He cited tax-based incomes policies, employee ownership and multi-tiered pay systems (different pay levels for, say, new and old workers). But profit-sharing, or some variant of it, may be the only one which is also consistent with enterprise and initiative.

Even if the damage to world trade and to the growth of developing countries is recognized, however, it is going to be extremely hard to co-ordinate international agreements to start dismantling the edifices of distortion, if only because agricultural policies are so important domestically.

The "bottom line" of his ideas is: "The profit-sharing variant of a capitalist firm is a viable, healthy organism that has passed the market test with flying colours."

Here, the developing countries are making a better fist of putting their own house in order than the European Community, North America and Japan. Lessons have undoubtedly been learnt from the success of Asian agriculture, mostly recently in China, and the contrasting failures in West Africa, the Caribbean and South America. Pressure from the IMF or the World Bank has also helped break down food subsidies and hopelessly damaging state marketing that has pushed so many farmers off the land or into illegal parallel markets.

"If European-style economies were to encourage this species to take hold by granting significant tax concessions to profit-sharing income, it is difficult to see how any great harm could be done and easy to see how a lot of good might come of it."

Nearer home, prospects for reform look bleaker. Mrs Thatcher failed to exploit leverage over the European Community budget to bring much reform to the CAP and Britain has gone along the quota road.

There is a nagging doubt about the emergence of profit-related pay into the policy debate in Britain. It is not possible to say, with any degree of confidence, that linking a proportion

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124	Chick Paper	225	+2	49.4
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120	Satchi & Satchi	711	-0-30	22.2	2.3	14.3
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124	Bourne (Left)	204	+8	4.7	2.2	..
250	Usher-Wall	216	..	10.4	4.8	9.9
118	Wideman	175	..	1.7	1.9	30.6
60	Waco	75	20.6
586	Woolfenden (A)	990	-0-8	37.1	3.9	..
346	Wormwood	660	..	6.3	6.8	12.2
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190	Arington Secs	108	..	2.4	1.5
20	Babylon	112	..	6.4	10.7
216	Bilcon (P)	..	+2	17.1	14.2
440	Brackford	..	-5	15.8	20.8
180	Br Land	174	-1	4.3	2.8

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87	Almaden (new)	125	+	8.0	4.2	6.1
88	Almaden	125	+	8.0	4.2	6.1
89	Blackhawk (A)	142	+	8.3	7.7	6.2
90	Blackhawk	142	+	8.3	7.7	6.2
91	Burner & Lumb	110	+	7.1	6.8	15.4
92	Cammer	110	+	7.1	6.8	15.4
93	Chambers	110	+	7.1	6.8	15.4
94	Chambers	110	+	7.1	6.8	15.4
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112	Chambers	110	+	7.1	6.8	15.4
113	Chambers	110	+	7.1	6.8	15.4
114	Dan Baitel	87	+	4.9	2.7	1.1
115	General Transportation	101	+	5.0	2.7	1.1
116	Posner, Lumb	81	+	5.0	2.7	1.1
117	Posner, Lumb	81	+	5.0	2.7	1.1
118	Hickling, Farnsworth	101	+	5.0	2.7	1.1
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200	Hickling, Farnsworth	101	+	5.0	2.7	1.1

TOBACCO						
308	BAT	411	-5	17.3	4.2	10.7
127	Rothmans B*	159	-2	9.9	6.9	7.7

* dividend = Ex all ÷ Forecast dividend ÷ **1m** share
 † Price at suspension ÷ Dividend and
 ‡ exclude a special payment ÷ Pre-merger figures ÷
 § Post-merger earnings ÷ other r Ex rights ÷ Ex scrip ÷
 ¶ split ÷ Tax-free ... No significant data.

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Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

The \$10 billion challenge to IBM

By Geoff Wheelwright

The second biggest computer company in the world, formed by the recent merger of Sperry and Burroughs, is now five weeks old. Its proud parents were in London last week to reveal what they hope the new company will be when it grows up.

Burroughs chairman Michael Blumenthal and Sperry president Joseph Kroger, both on its board, said they did not know what the merged product of the two \$5 billion companies would be called, but they were confident it would continue to support its users and make money for its shareholders.

They also acknowledged the difficulties facing the new venture and talked about how they would cut out much of the "duplication" in the marketing and manufacturing



Michael Blumenthal, chairman of Burroughs

structures of the two companies. "We are doing something which has never been done before," said Mr Blumenthal. They both emphasized, however, that existing computer "architectures" and products from Sperry and Burroughs

would be maintained "in perpetuity". Mr Blumenthal and Mr Kroger said they have spent a good deal of time during the last few weeks meeting representatives of user groups to reassure them that their line of mini and mainframe computers will continue to be fully supported.

Mr Kroger said they would also be looking to co-ordinate the activities of the new company by "rationalizing" some of its operations worldwide.

He added: "We will look at each country individually and do what is necessary and suitable in each country." He also denied suggestions that either one of the old companies would have undue influence over the operation of the new combined enterprise. "We are going to operate on a partnership basis."



Joseph Kroger, president of Sperry; New Job

The new company's senior executives also discounted suggestions that the Sperry equipment and Burroughs machines would compete against one another. They said that Sperry's strengths are in serving the energy and airline

industries, while Burroughs is best at serving the financial and banking communities.

Mr Blumenthal said: "Our high degree of specialization allows the companies to be complementary."

He added, however, that the operations of the two companies suggest that they will fit quite well together.

Part of that culture is in securing big government contracts. The two companies last year together took about \$4 billion in government contracts.

But whatever the new company is called, it is not the new name that is going to give them the most trouble. It is a very old name - IBM - which they will be seeking to push from the number-one position in the world for the manufacture of computers.

For the moment stick with old trusty

Which way should I go? I had nearly decided to swap my IBM compatible personal computer for a shiny equivalent to the AT model from IBM. However, I am now wondering whether to add bits to my existing machine.

The IBM PC AT and its equivalents are an attractive proposition. The 80286 chip which drives these products does go faster. You are clearly involved in needing a capacious disc store and if you do not change machines you could add a filing disc of about 10 megabytes in size by using one your "slots" at the back of the basic machine. If you still have spare slots you could also add a card that plugs in an 80286 with its own memory.

While it is always pleasant to use a well engineered and more powerful product, it is true that most applications being used on the 80286 fail to exploit its design. At first glance I would stick to old trusty for a while.

The use of telephone lines to send and receive data seems to be very slow. It is, however, much faster when using private lines as many big firms do. Will the individual ever be able to use high speeds from home?

It is partly a question of cost. The modems, which translate the data and adapt it to telephone signalling practice, are cheaper at low speeds. It is also true that by working at slower speeds of data transmission and reception the user will probably find the whole process fairly reliable. Many experienced users of ordinary dialled lines for data transmission prefer the lower speeds because they seem robustly resistant to data garbling.

However, working at 1,200 bits a second is common, and British Telecom now offers a modem which will work on dial-up connections at 9,600 bits a second. This is more than 150 words a second and if it proves to be as fast as it is said to be, it may well prove to be the way to remove your irritation. The speed can be used simultaneously for both transmissions and reception.

I have accumulated voluntary work for more than 20 organizations. The growing pile of paper tells me that a

WORKSHOP

In this week's Workshop HEDLEY VOYSEY looks at sending high-speed data from home, whether to increase the power of a micro or buy a new one and other issues. If you have a question about business or personal computing write to Workshop, Computer Horizons, The Times, 1 Pennington St, London E1

computer should help. Where do I go?

There is quite a network of people using small computers for the work you are doing manually. The key thing is to use a good accounting package and to make sure of not being vulnerable to loss of data.

The local political organizations as well as other voluntary service organizations can be helpful. To keep costs down you might find it best to fix on the software first and then buy a second-hand machine from some reliable source.

If you could find some user with experience who was available to give good advice during the setting up period it

would be pleasant to use equipment that matched their experience.

Prodded by the younger members of the family we are about to enter 16-bit computing and all that. The 8-bit stuff started about six years ago and the investment, including software, has totalled about £2,500. The new kit is just about as cheap as the old hardware was. But it looks as if the software costs may double. Is this typical?

Trendy business packages - the spreadsheet style and some database software - have tended to surge in relative cost when placed against the computer they run on.

On the other hand, there are firms such as Borland International which have brought "posh" programming languages down to the mass market. I think that some database software is drifting towards higher volume sales and lower outlays per user.

Most decent word processors are still priced at absurd levels which reveals that many people who can write cannot drive a mean-minded bargain. You will probably find that your tastes have moved up

market, in that you may be less willing to put up with scruffy links between files and you may have notions of using graphics more widely in your lives.

Be thankful that your family has not been bitten by the bug that accumulates electronic music makers.

I have heard that it is possible to arrange for the local telephone exchange to service organizations as if they operated a private branch exchange. Is this true?

It will become true. The first firm to make you an offer on this kind of service is likely to be Mercury. But the development of System X exchanges has now reached the stage where "renting a slice" of such an exchange, instead of installing a private branch switch, will soon be feasible. It is worth keeping in touch with your local British Telecom plans for the installation of System X switches.

There are plenty of other reasons for welcoming System X out of the chrysalis stage, but many of these refer to improved digital access via computers.



On line, on time: The Microscribe Series 600 taped to the knee of the navigator on Richard Branson's Virgin Atlantic Challenger II for its ocean crossing, which beat the Blue Riband record by two hours

ICON - THE WISE MOVE FOR DP PROFESSIONALS

THAMES VALLEY UP TO £17K+ RELOCATION

Company: Extremely well respected manufacturer of hardware covering mainframe, mini and micro providing solutions to commercial, banking, retail and government institutions. Programmers to work on the development of business/commercial applications on DEC VAX utilizing the latest state of the art software. Positions offer involvement from initial stages through to full implementation. At the more senior levels there will also be team leading with a strong element of project management.

Experience: A minimum of 2 years experience gained on DEC VAX using DEC's own AB-01 or, or PASCAL from a business/commercial background. With the latter, other business experience will be seriously considered if a good business knowledge can be demonstrated. Successful candidates should also be enthusiastic and keen to progress within a fast moving environment.

Benefit: One of the best opportunities currently available where overall knowledge can be increased in terms of hardware, software and business systems. Very demanding but flexible atmosphere offering career opportunities limited purely to ability. Excellent salaries coupled with superb training equal a career prospectus for the future.

REF TO 1237

PRE SALES CONSULTANTS C LONDON TO £12K

Company: Well established and highly respected manufacturer specializing in the sale of 32 bit micro in the financial and commercial markets.

Position: Consultants to provide pre-sales support, demonstrations, presentations, and technical advice to wide client base in the City.

Requirements: Aged in your mid 20s/early 30s, candidates will have had at least 5 years experience in a pre/post sales role of an support. Applicants will be working for a manufacturer, software house or end user and have a sound minimum business background. Any specified product knowledge will be of interest.

General: An excellent opportunity to gain valuable experience with a leading manufacturer. Real opportunities for career progression are available within a good working environment. A company car is part of the first-class package.

REF TO 1709

ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS SURREY TO £16K + BENEFITS

Company: This young and successful international organization based in Surrey (on the outskirts of London) is at the forefront of its market and has achieved outstanding success by creating exceptional demand for its flexible systems using state of the art technology.

To meet further planned expansion, opportunities now exist for PROGRAMMERS or ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS to join a young team involved in the analysis of business requirements, the design of systems and programs from specification through to system implementation.

Experience: For these exciting positions, a minimum of 2 years' professional programming on a large commercial mainframe is essential. Experience in at least 3 of the following areas would be advantageous:

- IBM System 36
- JCL, running under VME with IMS
- Involvement in life assurance applications or financial experience.
- On-Line systems and DATABASES
- Software House
- Good educational qualifications, preferably a degree
- One or more European languages.

General: The company offers a secure career path and for the right candidate the prospect of leading projects, plus (optional) travel for other European languages (especially French). BROADEN YOUR CAREER BY ACTING NOW.

REF TM 1720

SYSTEMS ANALYST CITY £15K - £18K + RELOCATION

Company: International major IBM user based in the City of London utilizing the latest technology for both technical and business solutions.

Position: Systems Analysts to be responsible for the development of on-line accounting and financial applications. Professional and confident people who can develop and install systems successfully in a business environment.

Experience: Towards of two years experience of important development assignments on any mainframe or microframe. A programming background is not essential but a complete awareness of the implications of producing detailed specifications from which programmers can work must be demonstrated. IBM mainframe experience will be an advantage.

General: Leading security and a fine opportunity to further your career in an environment consisting of the very latest IBM hardware.

REF TS 445

PROGRAMMERS AND ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS C LONDON TO £18,000

Company: One of the largest and most successful computer services companies with major interests worldwide. The company is looking for the professionals of its DP staff and the quality of its training courses. Offices are located throughout London, Europe and various parts of the world.

Positions: Programmers and Analyst/Programmers to join the rapidly expanding IBM systems development team. Work will be on client sites in London and the Home Counties covering a wide range of application areas including manufacturing, commercial, financial and government.

Experience: Upwards of eighteen months IBM mainframe COBOL experience, shared within either a user or software house environment. Any applications experience of insurance, Education, DCS, DLI or NHS will be an advantage. The well-grounded experience and confident and communicative manner of the professional consultant is essential. Any analyst experience will be advantageous, however candidates wishing to move further into systems are asked to apply.

General: Join the leaders! This is a significant opportunity to start a career into consultancy or project management within a very busy firm, resulting in spectacular salary increases and the opportunity of working anywhere in Britain, Europe and the USA.

REF TO 1008

SALES

32 BIT SUPERMINIS BERRIS BASE £40,000 + OTE

Company: Recognized as a leader in both UK and international markets, this major manufacturer currently has requirements for additional high calibre Sales Executives.

Position: Based in the Berkshire area, the successful candidate will be required to sell the company's latest product range into Scientific and Government markets.

Experience: You will have a minimum of two years successful sales experience with a sound technical background. In addition a knowledge of the above markets and a credible written sales plan would naturally be advantageous.

General: This is a genuine opportunity to sell advanced technology with a well respected and prestigious organization. The attractive benefits package includes above average on target earnings, bonus car and company pension scheme.

REF TO 1010

SALES/SALES MANAGEMENT LONDON BASE £25,000 + OTE

Company: One of the leading dealers in the UK with a worldwide turnover of £250 million. It is currently undergoing a major expansion programme. To help sustain this rapid growth, candidates with the industry today, a number of vacancies are now available.

Position: Based in the Berkshire area, the successful candidate will be required to sell the above business solutions into corporate accounts in London and the Home Counties.

Experience: To qualify for these positions, you will need to demonstrate a sound background in sales and a proven knowledge of the above markets. Familiarity with large IBM mainframe sales is of particular interest.

General: This is a genuine opportunity to sell advanced technology with a well respected and prestigious organization. The attractive benefits package includes above average on target earnings, bonus car and company pension scheme.

REF TO 1010

MAJOR ACCOUNTS NETWORKED SYSTEMS BERRIS BASE £24,000 + OTE

Company: This leading Manufacturer of Networks and Systems, with a world-wide turnover of £15 million has an immediate requirement for an experienced Account Manager.

Position: Based in the Berkshire area, the successful candidate will be required to sell a proven and successful range of equipment including personal computers, networking and systems in large multinational accounts.

Experience: A strong background in a similar environment, in Overall sales plus a minimum knowledge of telecommunications is required. Full product training will be given to add value to your sales skills.

General: Committed to continuous product development, in this fast moving business, this growing company offers full technical support facilities. Furthermore there is an excellent package including, but not limited to, a superb opportunity for individuals seeking to further their career.

REF TO 1010

A watchful eye on the electrical gadgets

By Robert Cooke

Minute by minute, day by day, the small computer carefully tracks all the ons and offs and the ups and downs of electric gadgets in the house.

Like Big Brother peering over one's shoulder, the device lets the local electric company know how often the hair dryer is used, how long the refrigerator runs and what the dishwasher is doing while you're watching television.

Attached to the outside of the house, the computer is the heart of a new monitoring technique devised by a team of electrical engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is so talented that it quickly learns the "signature" - the electric power-consumption pattern - of each appliance and notes when each comes on and how long it runs.

The goal, said Professor Fred Schweppe, is to give electric-utility firms more data about their customers' power-use habits without having to go

knocking on doors. "We're just trying to find out what a particular house is doing," he explained. "We just want a statistical sample."

The information is supposed to result in more efficient electricity use, lower power costs and better guesses on the need for building large power plants. On the other hand, though its purpose is essentially benign, Professor Schweppe admitted there's some potential for abuse. "One of the things we're worried about is that it will be an invasion of privacy," he said.

It is an issue, but as long as the data is treated properly - like census data or medical records - it's fine. But anything can be abused. Development of the system was funded by the Electric Power Research Institute, a California-based research and development organization supported by the nation's electric-utility companies.

Events

MicroAPL training course - beginners July 23, intermediate September 3, advanced July 30 and other series, London (01-622 0395)

User association autonomy debate, Mayfair Hotel, Stranton Street, London W1, August 7 (01-399 5244)

Visit 86 Recruitment Fair, Intercontinental Hotel, Hyde Park, London, September 5-6 (01-840 7117)

Commodore Show, UMIST, Manchester, September 12-14 (061-456 8835)

Electron & BBC Micro Show, UMIST, Manchester, September 26-28 (061-456 8835)

Training, Kensington Town Hall, London, September 30-October 2 (01-727 1929)

IBM System User Show, Olympia 2, London, October 1-3 (01-808 1161)

Compe, Olympia, London, November 11-14 (01-821 5555)

Overseas Events, Commodore Australia, RAS Showground, Sydney, September 2-5 (01-630 9740)

EuroDec 86, Intercontinental Hotel, Fontenay, Hamburg, West Germany, September 23-25 (01-403 1473)

Artificial Intelligence and Parallel Computing, Wiesbaden Penta Hotel, West Germany, September 23-25

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

Legal plea on hi-tech crime

By Nicholas Soames

The rapid advances in computer technology are testing the famous robust quality of English law to its limits. There are an increasing number of areas which are causing equal concern to businesses, computer buffs and the legal profession itself, so much that they could be hindering the wider acceptance of computer development.

Among the major areas that have been singled out for needing urgent attention are privacy, copyright law, the legal implications of a host of subjects raised by electronic mail and even broader international problems such as the jurisdiction in international computer crime.

"Computer technology is like a new actor on the stage — and one who is in danger of tripping up everyone else," said Alistair Kelman, a barrister and author of two books on computers and the law. "It is quite clear that some parts of the law need to be re-written before a disaster occurs," he says. Even where parts have been re-written they can often be inadequate and out of date.



by the time they appear on the statute book.

Such, argues Mr Kelman, is the case with the Data Protection Act brought in to comply with the Council of Europe's recommendations. It indicates that not too much data on individuals must be kept and that data must be kept for only a reasonable length of time.

"The difficulty is that the current legislation does not say how much is too much and how long is too long," said Mr Kelman. "For instance, there is no indication how the keeping of criminal convictions on computer should interact with the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act."

The whole question of computer copyright is equally complex. One of the decisions that must be made in the 1980s is how the links that

allow one computer system to work with another should be handled. A manufacturer designing equipment to add to an existing computer system marketed by someone else may need to copy certain proprietary information. Should the owners of the existing system be given the power to exclude others from copying that information?

The ownership of output from computer databases can be another problem. If, for example, someone writes a medical diagnosis manual in book form and someone else uses an optical reader to load it into a computer and then uses it to write an expert system program which builds on the original material — who owns the copyright?

Mr Kelman feels strongly that there must be a balance between a justifiable return on

invention and investment and a refusal to let the law stifle creative endeavour. Practically speaking, the law faces an almost impossible task in trying to keep up with the implications of the widespread use of electronic mail.

Legislation is now being prepared to deal with the electronic transfer of funds, involving, among other things, the legal view on digital signatures. The validity of contracts made via electronic mail, for example, can sometimes be questioned.

Though parallels can be drawn with contracts made by telex, it is not exact. Electronic mail can be sent to hundreds of people at once using pre-stored lists. So what guarantees are there that what has been sent has been received, read and agreed to?

There can also be problems with the ease of computer connections in crossing national boundaries. If, for example, someone in Britain makes an unauthorized access to a foreign bank and transfers funds to a third country, where is the crime taking place? Current case law indicates that no crime would be committed in England though the position in Scotland is not so clear.

Has the executioner been given another axe?

A spotlight has focused once more on government-funded research and development in the high technology sector. The powers in Whitehall, particularly the Cabinet Office, have long been convinced that Britain is not getting value for money from the £4,000 million a year pumped into computers, electronics and other high technology research.

Last week a new advisory body was created to counsel the Cabinet Office on the "value" of pursuing certain areas of research.

The announcement, made by the chief scientific adviser to the Cabinet Office, John Fairclough, on secondment from IBM, has caused many ripples in the academic and industrial world because an axe appears about to fall on research projects, deemed to have no immediate commercial value.

The creation of the new group — to be called the Science and Technology Assessment Office — has also confused many in the computer and electronics industries. The famous Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP), which had its greatest political influence in 1982 when it led the fight to liberalize cable TV, was supposed to be advising the Government, through the Cabinet Office, of an overall strategy which should be adopted to ensure that Britain keeps up with its competitors.

Recently it was replaced by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (Acad). The council, the Government claimed but a few weeks ago, would play a more strategic role and advise it on the policies which should be adopted to encourage research and development in key areas and how they can best be exploited. Now government has commissioned another.

Though some in high technology industry will consider the new assessment office just another level of bureaucracy whose advice will be ignored if disliked by the Government, others consider it an indicator that government funds for research and development are about to be curtailed.

The new office would then be the primary cost-cutting vehicle.

The creation of the assessment office,



John Fairclough: An assessment committee has been created

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

was disclosed last week by John Fairclough while giving evidence to the sub-committee of the House of Lords on Science and Technology.

The statement subsequently issued by the Cabinet Office contained all the coded messages. It said: "The function of the new office will be to establish a central capability for developing evaluation methods, for gathering consistent information on, and for making analyses of, the inputs to and the outputs from government support for R & D (research and development) and for evaluating the contribution it makes to the efficiency, competitiveness and innovative capacity of the UK economy."

A remark by Mr Fairclough underlined the rough time ahead for computer and electronic researchers on government-funded programmes if they cannot convince their political masters of an immediate benefit to the UK economy.

Said Mr Fairclough: "I see this as a very important initiative, in giving the Government as a whole a much more effective way of looking at how its R & D activities relate to its economic objectives. It will naturally take some time for

the new office to find its feet and establish its working relationships within Whitehall, but I am sure that it will fairly rapidly be seen as an important addition to the machinery of government in this area."

The last phrase has made many industrialists and researchers even more fearful of impending cuts. Objective advisors to the Government, they maintain, should never be considered part of the machinery of government but divorced from it.

The assessment office is undoubtedly the first of a series of measures to change the financing and the administration of government-funded research projects. The Government, which has never been a proponent of financial assistance to industry, has been keen on cutting back R & D expenditure. It has never had a long-term industrial strategy.

Last year the annual review of the Department of Trade and Industry highlighted its unhappiness with the performance of British industry. A top review was underway, claimed the department, to evaluate major scientific and high technology research projects funded by government. That spotlight would fall heavily on the projects funded through the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Education and Science.

Though measures have been taken to exploit the commercial potential of Ministry of Defence research, the Government is still clearly dissatisfied. For example, the commercial group, Defence Technology Enterprises (DTE), was created last October to exploit that research.

The Government is right to create any mechanism to ensure that research sponsored by public money in the military and academic worlds finds some application in the civil field, if possible.

The Americans and the Japanese have far more efficient ways to get the results of such research from the laboratories on to the shopfloor. The techniques used to such good effect by the Americans and the Japanese should be adopted but the Government's research review must not be an excuse to condemn high-risk projects nor should the new assessment office be created to act as its executioner.

Micronet sets market pace

The French popularized teletext services by giving receiving equipment free to consumers. Now Micronet has stepped in where British Telecom and Prestel have failed to tread. It has 10,000 modems ready to give people who subscribe for a year in advance to Micronet and Prestel.

Micronet, which describes itself as a market leader in residential-communications services, says it hopes that Prestel will follow suit. The

COMPUTER BRIEFING

modems being offered are the VTX5000, for the Sinclair Spectrum 48K, and the MOCIM 2000, for the BBC.

Ericsson Information Systems Ltd and its subsidiary, Fiset Ltd, are sponsoring a historic Chevron B19 sports car for the world's fastest

amateur motor-racing series: the 1986 Atlantic Computers Historic GT Championship. Each event can be co-sponsored, at a nominal cost, by a sponsor. The B19 car, driven by racing driver Chris Aylett, will be raced at Brands Hatch, Silverstone, Oulton Park, Thruxton and Donington, including one of the British Grand Prix events.

The Chevron B19, built in 1970, raced in that year's European two-litre championship. It has since been modified and was raced throughout the 1970s. The car was completely rebuilt before the 1985 Championships and came third in its class. It is powered by a Ford Cosworth 1600cc FVC engine, which develops up to 275 bhp. The car can exceed 185mph.

The Daily and Sunday Standard, the new international English language paper, is to launch publication in Spain with a Press Computer Systems G Text network for editorial and advertising. A 12-terminal, two-file server Olivetti M24-based G Text system for editorial composition and tele-ads, together with an Apple Macintosh for advertisement make-up, is being installed by PCS and Maidstone in Kent. They will communicate via telephone

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10am - 6pm, Thursday 17th July 10am - 4.30pm, Friday 18th July
Grand Hall, Olympia, London W16 18 July 1986

"I think they want me to stay until it's fixed"

lines with three Apple laser writers at the company's press sites in Marbella and Madrid.

Copy, setting and page layout of the seven-day-a-week paper will be done at Maidstone and transmitted to Marbella and Madrid. An additional terminal in Marbella will cater for local advertising and editorial input.

Centre-file, the computer services subsidiary of National Westminster, will provide the drinks retailers Victoria Wine with a comprehensive data-collection service to support Victoria's nationwide electronic point-of-sale system, which has an installed base of almost 1,800 terminals in 970 branches. The service will be extended this year to include collecting and processing all credit-card transactions carried out in Victoria's 900-plus shops and is the company's first use of EFT/POS (electronic funds transfer at point of sale). By the end of 1987 the number of shops involved is expected to rise to more than 1,000.

Victoria started using Centre-file's computer services in 1983. New electronic tills in the Victoria Wine Co's shops across the country are "piped" automatically each night by Centre-file's mainframe computers. Details of sales and stock are collected and processed centrally, and information, such as price changes, fed back to the tills.

DEC (the Digital Equipment Corporation) is to supply Ferrari's Formula 1 team with a computer-aided design and engineering package to boost performance. A VAX 8800, with four MicroVAX IIs, linked in a DECnet/Ethernet local area network will be installed in the racing team's base in Modena, Italy, with software developed to meet the increasingly complex requirements of Formula 1 engineering.

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Both positions are based at Croydon. They carry salaries ranging from £11,000-£17,000 per annum depending on experience, plus a first class range of benefits including a mortgage subsidy, profit sharing scheme, BUPA and a non-contributory pension scheme.

In the first instance, telephone or write in complete confidence, quoting reference 667/T2/JA, for an application form or send a comprehensive CV to:
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Tel: 01-231 7127.



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Commercial Property: Applicants should have experience in one or more of the following fields: Property finance; commercial and residential development; institutional investment; property lending; joint ventures.

Litigation: Applicants should have experience in one or more of the following fields: Construction and building litigation and arbitration; landlord and tenant (residential and commercial).

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The appointment offers an ideal opportunity to develop a career in commerce and industry in a vigorous and varied medium sized group. Salary is negotiable, according to age and experience and in addition there is a company car and the usual benefits expected of a major group.

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There are competitive salaries and good prospects for the applicants appointed to these posts who will have the chance to work in a busy and good humoured atmosphere.

Applications, with a full curriculum vitae, should be sent to:

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London WC2E 8NH.
01-836 0011

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We have excellent opportunities and good long-term prospects for able young solicitors with personality who are prepared to use their initiative and take responsibility. We are looking for solicitors with preferably at least 2 years relevant experience after qualification in the following areas:

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We are involved in a wide and often unusual variety of work for listed and other corporate clients, often with an international flavour. You may also have the opportunity to work in our associated Hong Kong firm, Stephenson Harwood & Lo.

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Please write in confidence with a full curriculum vitae to:

John Jeffrey,
Stephenson Harwood,
Saddlers' Hall, Gutter Lane, Cheapside,
London EC2V 6BS.

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We wish to recruit additional lawyers to join our expanding department specialising in all aspects of construction law.

The successful applicants will

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ANTHONY KING & CO SOLICITORS

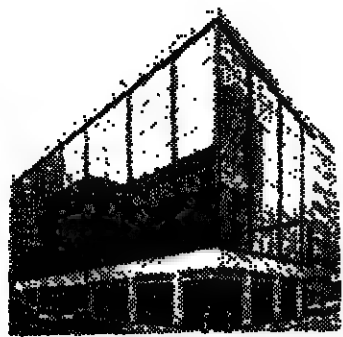
Require young Solicitor for Advocacy in Essex. Salary £12,000 for right applicant with necessary energy.

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Reuter Simkin are instructed to produce a shortlist, but applications may be sent to S.H.K. Williams at Braby & Waller if preferred. Please quote ref. ARD/C215 when applying. Reuter Simkin, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE, telephone 01-405 6852.

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Articled Clerks – Tired of Photocopying?

Your articles end in September – it's time to think about what you want to do next. If you feel your present firm can't offer you an attractive future, come and talk to us. Clyde & Co. is a medium-sized specialist commercial firm, whose clients include a wide range of foreign and UK companies engaged in shipping, insurance and trade. The work is mainly litigious. Many cases are conducted abroad; there will be opportunities for foreign travel, and to work in our Hong Kong office. We offer you stimulating work in a friendly office, with a competitive salary and exceptionally good prospects. If you are about to qualify, or have recently done so, with a good academic record and a sense of humour, telephone our Consultant Mrs Indira Brown with details of your background, Corporate Resourcing Group, 6 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London SW1P 1RL, quoting reference 2144. Telephone 01-222 5555, or, if you prefer, at home between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. 01-480 6666.

McKenna & Co

COMPANY/ COMMERCIAL

We are looking for Solicitors for our Company/Commercial Department.

The work of the Department is varied and demanding. It includes public company work, stock exchange transactions including circulars, admissions to listing and the USM, private company acquisitions and disposals, securities issues, banking and general financial and corporate advice.

You should have a good academic record, have been qualified for at least twelve months and have gained some relevant experience.

The position offers a challenging opportunity and the prospects for successful candidates are excellent. A highly competitive salary and benefits are offered.

If you would like to know more about the opportunities which are available in this Department, please apply with full curriculum vitae, to R. H. Malthouse.

CORPORATE TAX

We are also seeking additional tax specialists for our Corporate Tax Department. The work involves advising on those areas of the firm's activities involving corporate aspects of a domestic and international nature.

Opportunities exist for those wishing to progress their careers in corporate tax and applications are welcome from solicitors with between 6 months' and 4 years' tax experience.

If you are interested would you please apply with full curriculum vitae, to B. A. R. Concanon.

PRIVATE CLIENTS DEPARTMENT

An able Solicitor with 2-3 years' experience is required for wide range of private client tax planning work. Sound knowledge of trusts and capital taxation including international aspects is desirable together with drafting experience.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae to: P. H. Lawson.

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Inveresk House, 1 Aldwych, London
WC2R 0HF.

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We believe that we are one of them.

We also need more young Solicitors to work with us.

If you are about to qualify, or have done so within the last two years, and wish to specialise in one of these fields:

commercial property, contentious property work, litigation or domestic conveyancing please write with your curriculum vitae to our Staff Partner, Ian McCulloch at

1 DEAN FARRAR STREET, WESTMINSTER SW1,

or telephone him on

01-222 8044.

BIRCHAM & CO

BANK LEGAL ADVISER

The Legal Department of a major clearing bank, based in the City of London and with responsibility for the legal affairs of the Bank throughout the world, wishes to recruit a new lawyer.

He/she could be a solicitor with some 3 - 6 years of experience with a top city firm, a barrister with the same years in practice at the Chancery Bar, or an employed barrister or solicitor with experience of banking and/or company law work and proven ability of a high order. Age will not be a determining factor but it is likely that the successful applicant would be 26 - 30 and would have a good university degree of not less than 2:1 or equivalent. He/she will have fair, drive, and determination, as well as professional ability and the ambition to succeed in a bank where ability in the Legal Department is rewarded with high position up to general management level. The Legal Department is small and friendly and the work is varied and important.

The starting salary will depend on age and experience. It is anticipated however that it will not be less than £20,000 p.a. with the benefits usually associated with a position in banking management, including a profit sharing scheme.

Applications, in the strictest confidence, should be sent with c.v. to Box No. 853.

Devon Magistrates' Courts Committee Appointment of Justices' Clerk for Exeter

The vacancy will arise on 1st August next and the Committee wish to appoint a person with a relevant experience for a University and Cathedral City is also the capital of Devon, and enjoys superb facilities for work and leisure.

The Committee have already advertised a conventional appointment. They would, however, welcome applicants who see this post as a stimulating and rewarding episode in a career and would, therefore, enter into a contract for 5 years to be negotiated in the context of a conventional salary up to £20,000.

Anyone interested should write to me before the 21st July with the relevant particulars.

D D Macklin
Clerk to the Magistrates'
Courts Committee

County Hall Exeter EX2 4QD

Telephone
Exeter
272296

DEVON



Town Clerk's Service SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

c. £16,400 - c. £16,400 inc. and pay award pending

This post is within the Town Planning, Contracts and Social Section of our Legal Department and will enable an experienced Solicitor, with an interest in and knowledge of Social Services law to gain a wide experience in a busy team.

The major responsibility will be the provision of advice together with advocacy in the Juvenile Court in care and related proceedings. Committee attendance will be available according to experience.

SENIOR LAW CLERK

c. £10,300 - c. £12,000 inc. and pay award pending

This vacancy is also within the Town Planning, Contracts and Social Services section and will provide an ideal opportunity for someone wishing to further their career in Local Government legal work in one of these areas.

The main duties will involve the provision of advice on planning matters together with the preparation of statutory notices under the Planning Acts. An ability to prepare complex contracts would be an advantage.

You should be at least Associate of Institute of Legal Executives and have a minimum of three years relevant experience.

Application forms quoting Ref T296 from the Personnel Service, The Town Hall, Horton Street, London, W8 7NX. Tel: 01-837 8582 (24 hour answering service)

Closing date for applications 29th July 1986



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- 01-451-1506
Moore & Weeks Ltd.,
(Rec Cons)
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London EC3

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An attractive remuneration package will be offered including salary, quality car, running expenses and pension, unlikely to be worth less than £15,000.

Please apply: N Barnard Esq., Gavel House, 90-92 High Street, Fetham, Middlesex, TW13 4ES.

Tel: 01-890 2836

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This new post arises as a result of the setting up of the Crown Prosecution Service.

The successful applicant will be required to advise upon the legal and constitutional powers and duties of the Chief Constable and upon the civil and criminal law. In addition civil and criminal litigation involving the Chief Constable and members of the Force will be undertaken.

An application form and job description may be obtained from the Chief Superintendent, Administration, Force Headquarters, Hitchingbrook Park, Huntingdon, PE18 8NP.

Closing date for receipt of completed application forms: 4th August.

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ABOUT TO QUALIFY?

Recent instructions have been taken from our leading client practices who seek able and ambitious young solicitors, to ensure their continued excellent reputation and growth. Of especial interest are those applicants who wish to develop demanding and rewarding careers in the following fields:-

**COMPANY/COMMERCIAL
COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING**

For apt and proven advice on both the above and litigious posts, contact:-

Law Personnel
Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide
85 Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-402 1281 (evening)

LAWYER (Newly-qualified)

Decca International, specialists in the production and marketing of classical music, offer a rare opportunity for a young, newly qualified, legal adviser to join them.

Working closely with senior management and reporting to the President, you will be involved in all legal matters of a business nature, dealing with artists, repertoire, trade marks and licences. It is therefore essential that you have commercial awareness, are able to demonstrate the ability to form independent judgements and possess a sound knowledge and interest in classical music.

We offer an attractive salary and the benefits to be expected from a major international company and would ask interested candidates to write with full CV to:

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Decca International
1 Rockley Road
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Balding's Forest Flower can bloom again for Cherry Hinton Stakes

Forest Flower, that impressive winner of the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot last month, is a confident selection to give her trainer, **Alan Balding**, his second taste of success in as many years in the Pritchard Services Cherry Hindley Stakes at Newmarket today.

Twelve months ago Balding leased Bruce Raymond's services for Stormy Sky. Now the

months ago. Now Lady Beaverbrook's handsome four-year-old, who will be a most welcome addition to the rank of stallion, standing on the nearby National Stud at the end of this year, is back there again trying to win the same race in preparation for a second season's work.

Great Victoria, Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot later this month.

Kingsclere trainer has had to turn to a different jockey because Pat Eddery, his preferred choice, is required to be at Chepstow to ride for Jeremy Tree, whose owners have first claim on his services in this country.

Balding would probably have opted, in Eddery's absence, for Steve Cauthen, who rode Forest Farm when she

Running for the first time for ten months, Petoski was far from disgraced in the Coronation Cup at Epsom

Course specialists

NEWMARK

TRAINERS: H. MacCall won winners from 326 runners, 27.1%; M. Stoute, 51 from 328, 15.5%; J. Gosden, 16 from 153, 10.4%; J. B. Moore, 16 from 153, 10.4%.

JOCKEYS: S. Cauthen 76 winners from 508 rides, 14.7%; W. R. Swinburn, 46 from 54, 8.5%; T. Williams, 11 from 84, 13.1%.

CHESTPOT
TRAINERS: H. Thomson Jones, 15 from 47, 32.6%; M. Prescott, 10 from 34, 29.4%; J. Brown, 13 from 44, 29.5%
JOCKEYS: G. Duffield, 11 winners from 55 rides, 20%; A. Murray, 7 from 37, 18.9%; Pat Eadery, 11 from 60, 18.3%

even though he managed only third place behind Saint Estephe and Triptych, beaten

My own confidence in Forst-
Fletcher is embedded in the
memory of that facile victory
at Ascot where she was always
pulling double over her rivals.
She has the beating of D'Asy
on that form and I remain
convinced that she will
beat the best Twyla, having
watched Twyla in action at
Hawdock and Newmarket.

Like Forest Flower, Minstrelva was also victorious at Royal Ascot. Her victory was achieved against colts in the Chesham Stakes run over today's distance. In my opinion Forest Flower's was the better performance and she is expected to remain unbeaten.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Alfred, 13

Tremblant, another who was successful on the corresponding day last year, will be in the thick of the fray once again. His quest this time is a second triumph in the Ladbrokes Sunbury Cup.

My feeling is that he will do well to equalize the recent Royal Hunt Cup winner, Ragsdale, who is a 10/11 favorite.

NEWMARKET C4

Televised: 2.35, 3.5, 3.35, 4.10

Coloing: good
 Draw: no advantage

JO STEWART MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O; £4,385; 7f) (10 runners)

ALASKAN (Dunlop Lady Silvercreek) C Britain B-4 W R Bestwin
B BETSY JOE (Gardner Lady) Linger 9-0 R Bestwin
B BROTHUR PATRICK (A Latford) L Pinger 3-0 R Cochrane
C CHECKPOINT (R Richards) C Britain S-4 S Cochrane
D DOROTHY FORDNEY (J Hargrave) S Salting 5 Merton 4 J Love 2
OMS MASTER (KOWALL) (Premier Racehorse Owners) D Thom 9-0 M L Thomas
N NORDHANO (USA) (A Belzoni) M Jarvis 9-0 W Treen 5
O OMOLET (USA) (The Works) W Kern 9-0 P Warren 6
P SAMTELLA (SIA) (P) (Trotter) A P 7-0 P Warren 6
TRY MY BRANDY (A Corp) B Hills 3-0 M Thomsen 6

S-2 Glory Forme, 7-2 Samtella Sam, 9-2 Brothur Patrick, 4-1 Roundout, 8-1 Try My Brandy, 10-1 Checkpoint, 12-1 Alaskan, 14-1 others.

BETSY JOE (Bk 3-0) once placed 7th to Domino Fire (8-11) at Goodwood (£270, firm). W 16 m. BROTHUR PATRICK (9-11) looked to need further time to 3rd to Touch N Gauge (8-11) at Warwick (7, £268, good to firm, June 21, 8 m). CHECKPOINT (8-11) 4th to Cup Esprit (8-3) at York, first better effort (Br, £2340, good to firm, July 1, 7 f). DOROTHY FORDNEY (5-11) second best two short hinds in the field to Culling Beauty (8-11) in Ascot's Coventry stakes (Gr Group 3, £2385, firm, July 17, 7 f). SAMTELLA (Sam, 9-0) neck runner-up to Wizzo (9-0) over course and distance (£3620, good to firm, June 21, 10 m). MASTER KOWALL (9-0) 7th.

Newmarket selections
By Mandarin
0 Santella Sam. 2.35 Pagan Rite. 3.5 FOREST FLOWER (nap).
3.55 Patriarch. 4.10 Petroski. 4.45 Orient.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
0 Santella Sam. 2.35 Pagan Rite. 3.5 Twyla. 3.35 Virgin Isle. 4.10
Mardari. 4.45 Chummy's Put.
By Michael Seely

5 Forest Forge, 3.35 Virgin Isle, 4.45 ORIENT (nap).

15 FAIRVIEW HOMES STAKES (2-Y-O: £7,544: 5f) (9)

094 PARSIS QUEST (D) (A Courting Pet Mitchell 6-8) J Reid 3
096 2212 SARKING STEVEN (D) (S B Seamount H Harrison 9-0) W Carson 6
098 2219 MICKY JACK (G) (S B Seamount H Harrison 9-0) W Carson 6
099 22 MEX (U) (S B Seamount H Harrison 9-0) W Carson 6
100 22 MIKE (USA) (Pine A Fossil) H Cecil 6-7 5 Cawden 5
101 PAIGAN VITE (English Hunter) M Stouls 6-7 W R Sanders 1
102 CHANGING MOONLIGHT (F) (Joni Fortschler) J Bolding 6-4 7 miles
103 15-8 Singing Steven, 9-2 Mick, 3-1 Pagan Vite, 6-1 Cheating Moonbeam, 12-1
Regency Film, 20-1 Paris Quest.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

The presence of that fast - Orient in the field for the milton Handicap speaks itself. After explaining that withdrew her from Sunday's Trafalgar House stakes at Sandown because was in season, Richard Watker said that he would run Orient until she was right.

The Ian Balding-trained Forecaster of Royal Ascot's Queen Mary
up in today's Cherry Hinton

Flinkered first time
MARKET: 4.45 Berlie Wooster.
POSTING: 3.15 Danden Sarah.

5 LADIESBURN BUNBURY CUP (Handicap: £12,388: 7f) (16)

111-200	TREMBLANT (C-0) (K Abdul R Smyth 5-8-10)	R Cochrane 73
200-001	POSTORAGE (D) (P Christie) M McCormack 4-8-7 (Ret.)	S Cadden 12
000-110	NO M CHIN (P Bui) C Bismain 4-6-1	M Roberts 16
471-221	PATRIARCH (P Wintle) J Dunlop 4-9-1	T Quinn 4
63-31	VERDANT BOY (D) (Stark Informant) M Skuse 3-8-0	W R Swinburn 11

[illegible][illegible]

Hibble has day to remember

Steve Hibble, the Newmarket apprentice, will always have pleasant memories of Edin-

Top: Time: 24.20; 51.10, 22.20,
DF: F13.90, CSE: F18.45.

(1) 21-1, BRADREUF HALF (K
5-10), 2, Bittern's MARE (S Duffield, 3
years), George Landon (A) Wherry 51-8,
WILSON RAN, 4 NOT A Problem (#4),
two Grand National winners, 14 Austral-
ian stakes winner, 16 wins, 17 years, 17
titles at Melton, Time: 23.70; 23.60,
DF: 45.30, CSE: F18.95.
Landed: 1227-15.

half furlongs out.
Germine Fire, a full brother to
Singing Sailor, swept back to
form to land the Old Course
Stakes by an easy four lengths
from Sky Cat.
George Duffield, who picked up
a prize of half a gallon of
whisky for landing George Lander
home a treble here last Monday,
had Germine Fire smartly out of



Kyverdale makes up for listless display

Close on the heels of Polly's Song as the favourite headed the field into the short straight. Kyverdale struck the front at the furlong marker, and had to be kept about her business by Philip Robinson to just hold off Homing In. The pair crossed the line a length and a half ahead of That Certain Smile.

"Kyerdale took nothing out of herself at Haydock, and an hour and a half after the race rang Mr Ryan and we decided that I should bring her straight on to Pontefract," she said.

Boot: Polish put up a devastating performance in the Lin Pac Sprint Handicap, and now goes for the £12,000 Totepool Bookmakers Trophy Handicap

Another Ascot failure, Munassib, who finished fourth in the Coventry Stakes, returned to winning form when he initiated a double for the Lambour trainer Pete Eddery, when he took the Spinifer Spring Stakes by one and a half lengths from Wensleydalewarrior. Turkish completed the double for Eddery.

321 ABSOLUTION (J) (C Wright) K Bessley 9-4 S Whitworth
3 ANYW (R E A Bolt Ltd) C Nelson 8-11 P Hills
MENDIP STAR (Mrs B Davies) R Holder 8-11 G Duffield
MICRO LOVE (J Staddon) H O'Hall 8-11 Pat Edworthy
6 FRIES OUT (J Clarr) Bull 8-5 A Presson
4-5 Absolution, 5-2 Anyw, 11-2 Micro Love, 12-1 Mendip Star, 25-1 Fries Out.

1600-01	BABY HANAGATA (H Model) C Candy 8-11	J Johnson
	BOBBY BOB (H Model) C Candy 8-11	S Cassano
	DOUBLE TANGO (Mrs B) R Holder 9-11	G Duffield
24-	EASTERN COMMAND (USA) Brook Bloodstock Pty J Durajo	
004-4	FIVOLITE (C Grouping) P Cole 8-11	S-T G Reister
0234-4	GLANGWILLIE (H Model) H Candy 9-11	L Lynch 5-11 C Richter 9-11
	HENRIE MISS JADARA (M Fisher) L Cottrell 8-11	N Christie
	H HOT THIRST (P McCulloch) P Whaley 9-11	Paid Entries
0000-0	KIDNEY (H Model) C Candy 8-11	M Murray 9-11
022-300	KIRKATANE KOUTUNE (Verona Green Pro Ltd) R Alkhatir 8-11	
		S Withworth
0-4	NATIMA (Theved Low) P Meakin 8-11	A McShane 1-11
	NETTIE (J Model) S Elliott 8-11	A Williams
000-422	RAPPLERS VORUNGE (H Model) E McMahon 8-11	Pat Edworthy
72-	Raffies Victoria, 9-2 Nettie, 5-1 Glancwillie, 6-1 Pettity, 6-1 Fivola, Eastern	

[illegible]

4-20001 SAMRAHA (B) (C Zeeveng) B Hanbury 4-8-1 (Seed) A Green (7)
 4-20002 TALK OF GLORY (E Gadsden) L Cornell 5-8-1 (Seed) A Green (8)
 4-20003 LEONIDAS (USA) (S Ward) D Armstrong 5-8-1 R Hills 123
 4-20004 SHERIDAN (C) (S Ward) S Dorman 5-8-1 A Green (7)
 4-20005 TART'S HILL (C) (S) (Mrs B Somerville) L Cornell 5-8-2 L Carlisle 126
 4-20006 LONGTOP (D) (S) (K Luskoff) P Melan 4-7-1 A McIlwaine 126
 4-20013 TARRAKHAN (B) (R Collins) C Wilmsham 4-7-1 C Butler (8)
 4-20014 FORTIFIED LAUREL (M J Newson) W Vaughan 4-7-1 N Adams 126
 4-04470 STONEBROKER (B) (E Angold) D Heydn Jones 4-7-1 D Williams (7) 11
 00000000 FLEET BAY (Mrs J Wornatowicz) T Hallett 6-7-7 S Griffiths (5)
 1-4 SAMRAHA, 7-2 Talk of Glory, 4-1 Longstep, 11-3 Infantry Officer, 6-1-1
 Samraha, 12-1 Formidible Lady, Bank Parade, 14-1 Stonebroker, 20-1 others.

FLEUR DE LYS MAIDEN FILLES STAKES (Div II) 3-Y-C 21,270:
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SPORT

English slump opens way to fine finish

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

EDGBASTON: England, with one second-innings wicket in hand, lead India by 231 runs.

There could be a good finish to the third Test match, sponsored by Cornhill, today, with India needing 340 or thereabouts to become the first side visiting England to win all the three Tests of a three-match series. Yesterday England, batting with now familiar lack of success, made 231 for nine, losing the last six of those wickets for 79 runs.

England's previous 15 innings having lasted, on average, for only 72 overs each, there was no reason for expecting with any confidence that they would survive yesterday's 90 overs. The pitch, also, was unpredictable, though that is forgivable enough on the fourth day of a Test match. It was really much the same as when India were batting on Saturday, and they were in no great trouble.

But England did not have as effective a bowler then as Chetan Sharma, the 20-year-old Haryana hurricane, who now took five for 56 in 22 overs. He is the vegetarian nephew of Yashpal Sharma, who came to England on India's last two tours as a batsman. Chetan bustles in and puts everything he has into his bowling.

The batsman never quite knows where the next ball is going, nor, I rather think, does

Sharma. But he has a knack of taking good wickets, even on the easiest of Indian pitches. In two Test matches this series — he was missing at Headingley — he has dismissed Gower and Gatting three times each, Gooch twice and Lamb once, yet there looks to be nothing of him.

After making only 21 in four innings since setting the series

on course for a declaration early today, if not overnight. But after Gooch was out — he appeared unlucky to me, the ball having a strong leg-side look about it — Athey, surviving one or two near things for leg-before which must have been at least as close as Gooch's, dug in. Sharma was moving the ball about enough to make life difficult both for batsman and umpire.

Benson meanwhile was entirely passive. Sharma beat him more than once outside the off stump, but he was still there at lunch, having made 25 out of 88 for one in 26 overs. Playing as he was, simply to survive, Benson became increasingly introspective the longer he stayed, and 20 minutes into the afternoon Shastri bowled him between bat and pad. Although the ball was well up to Benson, he was neither forward nor back to it. Twice in the match he had seemed mesmerized by spin or the expectation of it.

An hour later, at 150 for two and with Athey and Gower playing very adequately, the draw seemed as good a bet as at any time in the match. Athey was looking something like an England batsman at last, and Gower was beginning to coast along. But at 152 Gower, driving at Sharma, was caught low down at slip by Gavaskar, and Athey was then caught at the wicket when that up they would have been

Scoreboard

ENGLAND: First Innings 390 (M W Gating 183 not out; S Sharma 4 for 130)

Second Innings

G A Gooch b Sharma 40

M R Benson b Sharma 36

C W J Athey b Sharma 26

D I Gower c Gavaskar b Sharma 25

M W Gating b Sharma 24

D R Pringle c More b Maninder 7

J E Embury not out 24

N A Foster run out 10

P H Edmonds c Barry b Maninder 10

M S French c More b Sharma 7

N V Radford not out 1

Extras (lb 16, lb 6, w 1, nb 7) 28

Total (9 wickets) 231

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-48, 2-102, 3-152, 4-183, 5-190, 6-196, 7-198, 8-217, 9-228

BOWLING (to date): Kapil Dev 7-1-38-0, Benson 16-1-41-0, Sharma 22-5-55-5, Ashwin 21-5-42-0, Maninder 22-4-41-2, Shastri 21-7-37-1.

INDIA: First Innings 390 (M Amarnath 75, M Ashwin 64)

Umpires: H D Bird and B J Meyer.

going with 114 at Lord's. Gooch began as though to score a century before lunch. He had thumped 40 in 10 overs when, in Sharma's first over, he was given out leg-before. On the first day Kapil Dev's first nine overs had cost eight runs; now his first five yielded 32. Had England kept that up they would have been



Put to flight: Foster run out for nought at Edgbaston yesterday

Sharma got one to leave him.

This was Gavaskar's 100th catch in Test cricket, of which I expect 90 have been taken at slip. Some years ago he wrote that one of his remaining cricketing ambitions was to be remembered as a top-class slip catcher. Well, he will be. He takes them with no fuss and misses very few. Only the two Chappells, Cowdrey, Simpson, Hammond and Sobers have held more for their country. Greg Chappell with

122 in 87 Tests heads the list. Gavaskar is playing his 115th Test, itself a world record.

England were now 163 for four with only the bowlers and French to come after the fall of the fifth wicket. By tea Gatting and Pringle had added 27, most of them from forcing strokes by Gatting, but they were both out at 190. Gatting leg-before to Sharma and Pringle caught at the wicket driving at Maninder. At the

same score Foster, sent back in an elementary mix-up with Embury, was run out.

Such were the looks that England's batsmen were giving the pitch by now, and so outlandish the leg-side heaves that Embury resorted, to that England will presumably fancy their chance of winning today. Embury and Edmonds, the two who should certainly get them somewhere near it, added a useful 27 — every run was useful now —

and Embury was still there at the close.

The last hour brought what must have been the first body search in a Test match. Some flipperty-gibbet had come on with a banner and a boyfriend, protesting about something singularly obscure, and hidden the balls on her person. Botham was needed to pick her up and give her a good shake. As it was a policeman had to be sent for to recover them.

Mansell finds the time is ripe

By John Blunden

Nigel Mansell's victory in the French Grand Prix on Sunday brought the first half of the season to a close on a high note for British race enthusiasts. It has also provided a fitting build-up to the Shell Oils British Grand Prix which will take place at Brands Hatch next Sunday against a backdrop of continuing controversy surrounding the future venue of Britain's premier motor race.

If this race is indeed to be the last British Grand Prix to take place at Brands Hatch for the next five years — and that is by no means certain following last week's statement from the RAC Motor Sports Association, which was specific only on the fact that the 1987 race would be at Silverstone — it promises to be a memorable one.

For Nigel Mansell, it means a return to the circuit on which he scored his first Grand Prix success last October. Since then, he has not only added four further victories — surpassing the achievements of any other driver — but he has grown spectacularly in stature and in consequence has developed a special rapport with his Canon Williams team which is proving to be mutually beneficial.

Expensive error by Senna

Mansell has always held Brands Hatch in special regard. "To win there means something extra, not only because it's my home Grand Prix, but because the circuit is a real driver's challenge". It can do so again on Sunday, he will leave the circuit leading the World Championship points table for the first time. Mansell invariably provides good spectator value at Brands Hatch, and so does Ayrton Senna. Last Sunday, this naturally gifted Brazilian made a rare misjudgement on a slippery patch of oil-covered track and it cost him dear in last World Championship point. Brands Hatch is where he will be anxious to make amends and, with the prospect of a little more power from the latest version of the Renault



Mansell: good value

engine, his JPS Lotus should offer serious opposition to the Williams team.

Then there is the current points leader, Alain Prost, and his Marlboro McLaren-TAG. No driver is simultaneously so quick and so smooth, so gentle on his machinery while driving competitively, and such a highly astute tactician. He "reads" a race with consummate skill and his precision of line is a joy to observe. He, too, will be a formidable contender next Sunday, and the prospect of him locked in battle with Mansell and Senna on that undulating and demanding circuit is one to savour.

Championship an open race

Ferrari now have potential race-winning power, as they demonstrated in France, but there is still some hard work to be done to improve their handling, and Brands Hatch tends to expose inadequacy in this area more than most circuits. The Barclay Arrows team are due to give their long-awaited new car, the A9, its debut there, while Tyrrell are aiming to complete a third of their 015 chassis in order to have an up-to-date spare car — a vital requirement if they are to accelerate their development programme.

Next Sunday's race will be the ninth of this year's 16-round World Championship. With only four points separating the top three contenders, representing three different teams, it is one of the most interesting contests in years, and one which offers the best prospect of a British victory since James Hunt beat Niki Lauda to the title in 1976.

SHOOTING

Desk man makes top score

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

LI Commander Brian Witts, secretary of the Royal Navy Rifle Association, escaped from his administrative work at the Combined Services Rifle Meeting at Bisley yesterday long enough to make top individual score in an important event.

Shooting for Portsmouth Command in the Air Command Cup long range match, he made top score of 94 out of 100.

In the Army events Lt Colonel Larry Open-Smellie, a retired Parachute Regiment officer, won the Bisley Cup in the short range match.

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SHOW JUMPING

Champions chase glory

From Jenny MacArthur, Aachen

The four members of the British team will attempt here this week to add the world championship to the European title they gained last summer. The team — Malcolm Pyrah, Nick Skelton, Michael and John Whitaker — start as joint favourites with the French, the world champions, and the Americans, the reigning Olympic gold medal winners. Sixteen teams are competing.

Pyrah is the only one of the four British riders who was in the winning team in 1978 — the last time the championships were held here. He has been a regular member of the team ever since, and his experience will be invaluable this week. Unlike the other three he has only one obvious horse for the championships — Towerlands Anglerike on whom he won the individual silver medal at the 1982 world championships in Dublin. The Irish-bred gelding is now 13, but has been jumped very sparingly over the last four years so there is plenty of energy to call upon. The horse's bete noire is the water fence but, as Ronnie Massarella, the team manager points out, if that is all the horse does wrong over Arno Gego's testing courses of the next five days, there will not be any complaints.

The other three riders will wait until they have jumped in today's warm-up class before deciding which horse to ride. Michael Whitaker is likely to plump for Next Warren Point whose impressive form over the last two months includes two Grand Prix wins at Hickstead. His Olympic horse, Amanda, has been less consistent. John, Michael's older brother will opt for Next Hopscoth rather than the less experienced Milton unless something goes dramatically wrong today.

Skelton has the most difficult choice. On his day there is no finer horse than Raffles St James who Skelton rode in the European championships. But he is now 16 — nearly twice the age of Skelton's other top horse Raffles Apollo. The latter has taken time to find his form this summer, but he produced two good rounds at the French Nations Cup meeting a week ago, so he could be finding form at just the right time.

The French may have found theirs too soon. They have three very experienced riders on their team — Michel Robert and Frederic Cottier were both team gold medal winners in Dublin — and Pierre Durand has shown consistent form with Jappeloup. But the

team has had a hard summer, starting in May, when they gained the first of their four Nations Cups wins. Two months is a long time for the team to remain sharp.

The Americans have so many top riders and horses to call upon that neither Joe Farris, their 1984 Olympic individual gold medal winner, nor Leslie Burr-Lenehan, the winner of the World Cup in April, are included in the team. It is led by Michael Matz who was a member of the team which won the bronze medal at Aachen in 1978 when the same designer was helping to build the courses.

The West Germans look to be outclassed in the team event, but Paul Schockemöhle, their top rider, has a good chance of taking the individual title with Deister, the winner of the European individual title on the last three occasions. The West Germans have also produced the individual world champion on the last three occasions, the most recent being Norbert Koef, who is unable to defend his title as his horse Fire has been injured and is not fully fit.

ATHLETICS

Fell is convincing in steeplechase

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Helsinki

The last time that Colin Reitz and Graeme Fell ran here as Great Britain team colleagues and Essex Bengles clubmates was in 1983, when Reitz won the steeplech